

INTRODUCTION TO THE DEVANAGARI SCRIPT

FOR STUDENTS OF
SANSKRIT AND HINDI

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FOREWORD

It is a commonplace of linguistics to acknowledge the debt we owe to the ancient Indian grammarians and to couple with it the name of Sir William Jones. It was he who first set a proper value on the Devanagari and Arabic scripts in his dissertation as President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal on the Orthography of Asiatic Words in Roman Letters. His chart of suggested symbols for the transliteration of the Devanagari, with the addition of letters for Arabic and Persian, is the first presentation of what may be called a phonetic alphabet on such a scale. He finds the Arabic alphabet almost perfect for Arabic itself:—

‘Not a letter could be added or taken away without manifest inconvenience. The same may indubitably be said of the Dévanāgarī system, which, as it is more naturally arranged than any other, shall here be the standard of my particular observations on Asiatic letters. Our English alphabet and orthography are disgracefully and almost ridiculously imperfect.’

He aims at using diacritics *common in Europe* rather than new letters—and symbols from ‘fluxions’ or mathematics—so as to equal the Devanagari itself in precision and clearness.

A system of writing and spelling is the foundation of a system of grammar. Meillet went so far as to say that the foundations of the science of grammar were laid by the Indians. For all languages employing forms of the Devanagari script, the writing system and the spelling carry implications of phonological analysis and statement. They are at once practice and theory and deserve the first attentions of all students. This is well illustrated in Miss Lambert’s work on the Devanagari script, and it will be agreed that the presentation of the phonological patterns, such as ‘junctions’ occurring in words or arising out of ‘sandhi’ in Sanskrit, and other characteristic patterns in the modern languages, is clear, systematic, and original, and particularly interesting in Bengali, which, with Marathi and Gujarati, is included in the larger volume. The treatment of conjunct characters in the third chapter of each section is new, and apart from its intrinsic interest may be taken as an indication of what is lost when the structure of the Devanagari system is superseded by the usual roman transliterations. In addition to this study of the writing system, attention is rightly given here to calligraphy, for the practice of the hand is an obligation no less compelling than that of the tongue and both are expressions not only of courteous relations but of disciplined knowledge.

Miss Lambert has consistently applied the All-India Roman Alphabet to these languages in order to make comparison possible whether the languages are known to the student or not. This treatment could be extended to the Dravidian languages. By this

means it has been found possible to make a systematic statement of the various conventions governing the use of the Sanskrit writing system for the modern languages.

The Sanskrit and Hindi sections are published separately in one volume since they employ one script and will presumably be more generally required, but the appeal of the entire work is to those whose interests range from India through Further India to the Indonesian Islands following the Sanskrit system of writing.

I have been acquainted with Miss Lambert's work in Indian studies since 1937, first in Western India and later as a colleague in London. It gave me great pleasure to be asked to write this brief foreword to her work on a subject which I have always held to be of high importance and the results of which are now offered to students of Sanskrit and the four principal Sanskrit languages of India.

J. R. FIRTH

PREFACE

GOOD writing, the understanding of the writing system and the formation of a good hand, is as important a part of the study of the written language as good pronunciation is of the study of the spoken language. Yet too little time is usually given to the teaching of writing to students of Sanskrit and of the modern Indian languages; writing is generally left for the student to teach himself as best he can. The result is that many students neither have an adequate understanding of the writing system and the difference between a syllabic and an alphabetic method of representation, nor know how the characters of the script are written and what features are important for the formation of a cultured literate hand. It is hoped that this book will provide not only a guide to students learning to write the scripts which are described in each section, but will also give them a fuller understanding of the special nature of the scripts and the adjustments which are made in the Sanskrit system in order to use it for writing the modern languages of northern India.

The notation used for the transcription of the scripts in this work is the All-India Roman Alphabet devised by Professor J. R. Firth of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, and used already in several publications—A. H. Harley, *Colloquial Hindustani*, T. Grahame Bailey, *Teach Yourself Hindustani*, and my own *Marathi Language Course*. The use of this transcription necessitates the use of certain conventions, particularly that of the representation of the 'inherent vowel', in final characters when listing the contents of each section of the work. The transcription of the Sanskrit terms in the Sanskrit section is entirely systematic; but owing to the varying realization of the characters of the script in certain positions in words in the modern languages, it has been necessary to use in the Contents of the Hindi section certain conventions which are discussed in the text. An example of such conventions occurs in the writing of such Sanskrit terms, used by grammarians in the modern languages, as 'əntəsth' and 'uugm', in which the realization of the 'inherent vowel' of the final character varies from a short glide-vowel to a full syllable. As it is beyond the scope of this work to make a fine analysis of the varying realization of such final characters, it is necessary to establish certain conventions with regard to the transcription of them. These conventions are of necessity anticipated in the Contents.

Some degree of repetition has been inevitable in order to preserve the basic unity of the description of the Devanagari system of writing while allowing for specialization in

each of the languages. While this repetition may at times seem irksome to the reader, it has the advantage of facilitating comparison of one section with another.

The words given in each section to illustrate the writing and reading of the various scripts have been selected in order to provide examples of every character or combination of characters which occurs in the language under consideration. Some characters occur only in colloquial forms or in loanwords from other languages, including English. In order to illustrate the use of all the characters, examples are drawn, therefore, from the whole range of vocabulary, from colloquial forms occurring in modern speech to learned Sanskrit loanwords occurring only in literary texts. Any word which occurs in a standard dictionary is a word which the student may have to read and illustrates the use of the characters of the script.

This study of the Devanagari script owes its inspiration to the suggestion and encouragement of Professor Firth, to whom my thanks are first due. But a work of this nature could not have been accomplished without reference to experts in the languages discussed, and I am greatly indebted to my colleagues of both the Department of India, Pakistan and Ceylon, and the Department of Phonetics and Linguistics, of the School, for their co-operation and guidance. The two scribes who have written the script portions of the book, Miss W. Westover and Mr. P. Pritchard, must also be given recognition for their careful and accurate work.

Finally I wish to express my appreciation of the great generosity of the School of Oriental and African Studies for their subvention towards the publication of this book; and of the help and advice given by the Oxford University Press on all matters concerning its production.

H. M. L.

CONTENTS

	page
Foreword	v
Preface	vii
Introduction: The Devanagari Script	1
Notation	2
Calligraphy	5
SANSKRIT SECTION	
Chapter 1. Arrangement of the Syllabary	11
Sanskrit syllabary in roman notation	12
Sanskrit phonetic terms	13
Chapter 2. Characters of the Syllabary	15
1. Consonant Characters	15
i. Characters of the vergiiye group	16
ii. Characters of the entehsthe group	18
iii. Characters of the uuṣṁen group, and Vedic ʃe	19
2. Vowel Characters and Vowel Signs	21
i. Vowel characters	21
ii. Vowel signs	23
3. Modifiers	26
i. anusvareḥ	26
ii. visargeḥ	30
4. The Complete Syllabary	31
5. Numerals	32
6. Punctuation	32
Chapter 3. Conjunct Characters	33
1. Construction of Conjunct Characters	33
2. Contexts of Conjunct Characters	35
3. Classification of Conjunct Characters	37
Class 1. Two similar characters joined	38
Class 2. Two vergiiye characters joined	39
Class 3. Characters joined with entehsthe characters	43
i. with following ye	43
ii. with following ve	44
iii. with preceding or following re	45
iv. with preceding or following le and ʃe	47
Class 4. vergiiye characters joined with preceding or following uuṣṁen characters	48
i. with ʃe, ʃe and se	48
ii. with he	50
Transcription of reading examples	51

HINDI SECTION

	page
Chapter 1. Arrangement of the Syllabary	57
Hindi syllabary in roman notation	59
Chapter 2. Characters of the Syllabary	61
1. Consonant Characters	61
Realisation of <i>ekar</i> consonant characters	62
i. Characters of the <i>vergiyy</i> group	63
ii. Characters of the <i>əntəsth</i> group	64
iii. Characters of the <i>uṣm</i> group	65
2. Vowel Characters and Vowel Signs	67
i. Vowel Characters	67
ii. Vowel Signs	67
Realisation of characters in special contexts	69
3. Modifiers	70
i. <i>ənuṣvar</i> and <i>cəndr-bindu</i>	70
ii. <i>visərg</i>	73
4. The Complete Syllabary	73
5. Numerals	74
6. Punctuation	74.
Chapter 3. Conjunct Characters	75
1. Contexts of Conjunct Characters in Hindi	75
2. Realisation of Conjunct Characters in Hindi	76
3. Classes of Conjunct Characters	76
Class 1. Two similar characters joined	77
Class 2. Two <i>vergiyy</i> characters joined	78
Class 3. Characters joined with <i>əntəsth</i> characters	79
i. with following <i>ye</i>	79
ii. with following <i>ve</i>	80
iii. with preceding or following <i>rə</i>	80
iv. with preceding or following <i>lə</i>	81
Class 4. <i>vergiyy</i> characters joined with preceding or following <i>uṣm</i> characters	82
i. with <i>ʃe</i> , <i>ʃə</i> and <i>sə</i>	82
ii. with <i>he</i>	83
Hindi prose passage	84
Transcription of reading examples	85

INTRODUCTION

The Devanagari Script

The script traditionally referred to as the Devanagari Script is used in writing Sanskrit and, of the modern languages of northern India, Hindi, Marathi and Nepali. The script used in writing Gujarati is a slightly modified form of the Devanagari script, and the scripts used in writing Bengali and Panjabi are related to the Devanagari script, though this relation is apparent in only some of the characters. The writing system, based on the character representing the syllable, is the same for all these languages. However, in order to use this system for writing the modern languages, which have each developed in their own particular way from the original Sanskrit, a number of conventions have become necessary in reading from the script, conventions which vary with the special features of each language. The realisation of the characters as they are used for writing Hindi, Bengali, Marathi and Gujarati, and the conventions which have become established in each language, are described in an enlarged volume of this work¹. Though the Bengali script differs considerably from the Devanagari script in the form of most of the characters, the study of it is included in that work because the writing system is the same as the Sanskrit writing system, and the conventions by which

1. Introduction to the Devanagari Script, for students of Sanskrit, Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati and Bengali, Oxford University Press.

this system is adapted for writing Bengali have much in common with the conventions used in the other modern languages. An examination of these conventions makes possible an interesting comparison both between the writing of these four languages and that of Sanskrit, and between the writing of the modern languages themselves.

The origin of the name 'Devanagari' is obscure. The shorter form of the name is 'Nagari'(nagerii), which has been variously interpreted. It is thought by some to be the name given to the writing of 'the people of the city'(nagerem, 'a city'); by others it is said to derive its name from the Nagar Brahmins of Gujarat.

Notation

The system of roman notation used in this text for transcribing the Devanagari characters is the All-India Roman Notation¹. Three minor modifications have been introduced in this text in order to adapt the notation for transcribing both Sanskrit and the modern languages.

These modifications are :-

- i. The use of the vowels i ('short' i) and ii ('long' ii) instead of the vowels y and i ; and of the vowels u ('short' u) and uu ('long' uu) for the vowels w and u
- ii. The use of the letter ŋ instead of ɳ for representing the mark of nasalisation known as the anusvar.
- iii. The placing of a micron above the letter y in the diphthong ey , and above the letter v in the diphthong ev , thus: eÿ , eṽ

1. See Preface.

INTRODUCTION

This mark distinguishes the transcription of the diphthongs from the transcription of combinations of characters which are realised in certain contexts as e-y and e-v , not distinguishable in ordinary speech, in the modern languages, from the diphthongs.

Besides these modifications, it is necessary to make certain additions to the notation in order to represent characters used in writing the modern languages but not used in Sanskrit, and certain modified characters used in Hindi and Bengali. The complete notation used in the Sanskrit syllabary is this:

Vowels: e a i ii u uu e eṃ o oṃ
 and r rr l ll , for the syllabic consonants.

Modifiers¹: ṃ (representing the anusvara) and
 h (representing the visarga)

Consonants: k kh g gh ṅ
 c ch j jh ṣ
 ṭ ṭh ḍ ḍh ṇ
 t th d dh n
 p ph b bh m
 y r l v ; ś ṣ s h
 ṡ , used in transcribing Vedic Sanskrit

The additional letters used in the syllabaries of the modern languages are these:

ṛ and ṛh for transcribing the modified forms of the characters representing ṛ and ṛh , in Hindi and Bengali, and for

1. For the use of this term, see Sanskrit section, Chapter 1.

indicating the intervocallic realisation, in certain words, of the Gujarati character representing q

q , x , y , z and f , for transcribing certain modified Devanagari characters used in Hindi in writing Persian and Arabic loanwords. ts , z and zh , for transcribing characters of the 'palatal' class in Marathi, when they are realised with alveolar articulation.

In modern spoken Gujarati and modern spoken Bengali, certain vowel sounds occur which are not separately represented in the script. For indicating the contexts in which such vowel sounds occur, the three symbols e , o and æ are used.

The sign of nasalisation, ~ , is used in transcribing the modifier representing nasalisation¹ when it is realised, in the modern languages, as the nasalisation of a vowel and not as a nasal consonant.

This roman notation is used for writing all the Sanskrit grammatical terms referring to the syllabaries of Sanskrit and of the modern languages, the classification of the characters and the phonetic description of their realisation. The names of the languages, the scripts, and grammatical terms, such as 'sandhi'(sandhi), which are in regular use in English, are written in their conventional English form.

The Sanskrit syllabary, as arranged by the Sanskrit grammarians, is given in the roman notation in the Sanskrit section², and serves as a standard with which the syllabaries of the modern languages can be compared.

1. See Sanskrit Section, Chapter 2,3.1.a. enusvare.

2. *ibid.*, Chapter 1.

Calligraphy

The writing of the Devanagari characters should be practised at first with a reed or bamboo pen. Such pens are still in use in many parts of India, and in many schools Indian children are taught first to write on a large scale with a broadly cut bamboo pen. Writing in this way will train the eye to recognise easily details of difference and will train the hand to write a standard form of the characters with the broad and thin strokes in the right place and proportion. These pens are cut in the same way as a quill pen, except that the point is cut to slant in the opposite direction from that of the quill used for English writing with the tilted axis. The English pen, when cut for the tilted axis, looks like this from the back:



writing thus:



The pen cut for the Devanagari script looks like this from the back:



writing thus:



The pen should be held in such a way that the thin line, made by the cut edge, falls from left to right at an angle of 45 degrees from a line drawn horizontally across the page. The broad stroke then forms a right-angle with the thin stroke and crosses the horizontal line of the page at an angle of 45 degrees. Care must be taken not to change the angle of the pen during the writing of curved or rounded strokes, as this will change the shape and balance of the character.

Some of the typical strokes of the script should be practised until good control of the pen, held at the right angle, is established, before the characters themselves are written. For example:



The use of the broad pen should be continued until a good style of handwriting is formed; the introduction of writing with an ordinary pen, and without sufficient attention to the details of line and form, often interferes with the formation of a good hand.

In the illustrations given below, which may be used as writing exercises, the characters are grouped so as to show different combinations of strokes, and to draw attention to similarities and to small but important differences. It will be seen that some of the characters have an upright stroke, others are curved or rounded, without an upright stroke; but all have the head-stroke, though it is not always written right across the top of the character. The alignment of the characters is made by this head-stroke, that is, by the top of the character, though there is an invisible alignment also by the bottom of the character. For this reason, it is well to practice writing at first between two lines; if one line is used, the characters should be written from the line downwards, not on the line.

The general method of writing the characters is this: first, the characteristic part of the character, usually on the left side of the upright stroke; then the upright stroke, if there is one; and finally the head-stroke. The head-stroke binds the whole character together, as will be seen when vowel signs and other marks are added. The general direction of making the strokes is from the top downwards, and from left to right. But the order of the strokes in some characters, and their direction, differ from this general rule, and where this is so, the calligraphy of particular characters is illustrated when these are introduced in the chapters which follow.

INTRODUCTION

7

Examples of Devanagari characters, showing the order in which the strokes are written:

व-० ४ व व । ब-व व ब । क-व क क
ग-ग ग । न-न न । म-म म म । भ-भ भ
र-र र । स-र स स । ख-र ख ख
ह-र ह ह ह or इ ह ह । ई-इ ई ई

Examples of similarity and difference between characters:

अ अ थ ट ठ ढ ढ ड ड

SANSKRIT SECTION

CHAPTER 1

ARRANGEMENT OF THE SYLLABARY

When the characters of the Devanagari Script, देवनागरी , are arranged in the traditional order, they constitute a series of syllables which may be regarded as the basis of the Sanskrit phonological system. Each character represents a syllable, and is called अक्षरम् (akṣerem). The series of characters in the syllabary is called वर्णमाला (varṇemala), and consists of:-

Fourteen vowel characters,

Two modifiers and

Thirtythree consonant characters.

The syllabary used in writing Vedic Sanskrit includes one more consonant character.

In reading aloud from the script, a vowel character is realised as a syllable consisting of a vowel, स्वरः (sverēh), and a consonant character is realised as a syllable consisting of an initial consonant, व्यञ्जनम् (vyenjenem) followed by the vowel e . This vowel, when realised with a consonant, is generally referred to in English textbooks as the 'inherent' vowel. The term 'modifier' is used here to refer to the two signs which indicate some modification in the realisation of the character with which they are written. These two signs are usually referred to individually, as the 'anusvareh' and the 'visergeh', as there is no Sanskrit term which is used to refer to them together.

iii. The manner of production of the sounds by which the characters are realised is described in the following terms, and in each class of plosive consonants the characters are arranged in this order:

voiceless, unaspirated	- अघोष (əghoṣa ¹), अल्पप्राण (alpepraṇa ²)
voiceless, aspirated	- अघोष (əghoṣa), महाप्राण (mahapraṇa ³)
voiced, unaspirated	- घोषवत् (ghoṣavet ⁴), अल्पप्राण (alpepraṇa)
voiced, aspirated	- घोषवत् (ghoṣavet), महाप्राण (mahapraṇa)
nasal	- अनुनासिक (anunasika ⁵),

-
1. 'without sound', or 'voiceless'.
 2. 'with little breath', or 'unaspirated'.
 3. 'with big breath', or 'aspirated'.
 4. 'with sound' or 'voiced'.
 5. 'nasal'.

C H A P T E R 2

CHARACTERS OF THE SYLLABARY

The characters of the script are described in this chapter in the same order as that in which the syllables are placed in the roman syllabary: Consonant Characters, Vowel Characters and Vowel Signs, and Modifiers.

The general style of the characters varies from period to period and from region to region. In the older editions of Sanskrit works some characters are found that are now supplanted by newer and more widely used forms; and there is sometimes a marked difference in the style used in printing books in Bombay, Calcutta and other parts of India. The most commonly used of the alternative forms of some of the characters are given below, among the characters of each group. The calligraphy of any characters which are not written according to the general order of strokes given in the Introduction is illustrated when the characters are introduced.

1. Consonant Characters.

The consonant characters of the syllabary represent syllables consisting of an initial consonant followed by the vowel *e*. Consonant characters realised with the vowel *e* are described as अकार (ekare). If a character is to be realised as the consonant element only of the syllable, this is shown by writing the mark known as विरामः (virameh) at the foot of the character. The writing of this mark with a character is illustrated below, after the first table.

Characters written with the viramēh are described as हलन्त (haləntə), 'ending in a consonant'.

1. Characters of the vergīye group (वर्गीय).

The twentyfive characters of this group are arranged, as in the roman table given above, in five classes, वर्गः (vergeh), representing the five positions of 'contact', स्पर्शः (sperśeh), used in the articulation of the plosive consonants. Each class consists of five characters, arranged in order according to the manner of production of the consonant of the syllable which they represent.

क-वर्गः ke-vergeh	क ke	ख khe	ग ge	घ ghe	ङ ṅe
च-वर्गः ce-vergeh	च ce	छ che	ज je	झ jhe	ञ ṇe
ट-वर्गः te-vergeh	ट te	ठ the	ड ḍe	ढ ḍhe	ण ṇe
त-वर्गः te-vergeh	त te	थ the	द ḍe	ध dhe	न ne
प-वर्गः pe-vergeh	प pe	फ phe	ब be	भ bhe	म me

The Bombay form of the character for jhe is झ , and the forms क and ङ are found in older books printed in Calcutta. The Bombay .

form of the character for *ṇe* is ण . The Bombay forms of these characters are used in Hindi writing, but the Hindi forms are not used in Marathi writing, or in Sanskrit books printed in Bombay.

Calligraphy.

All the characters in the above table are written in the way described in the introductory notes on calligraphy, except the following three characters:

je	८	८ ¹	८	ज	ज
jhe	८	८ ¹	८	त	त

The writing of the virameh to indicate the realisation of a consonant character as a consonant without the vowel *e* is illustrated by these characters:

क	च	ट	त	प
k-	c-	t-	t-	p-

When writing words, which may be of one or more characters, each character is written and completed with the head-stroke before the next character is written. In the reading examples which are given below, words which are usually written with the modifier known as विसर्गः (*visergeh*)² are written in the form in which they occur in various contexts without this modifier. The *visergeh* is written with reading examples after the modifiers have been discussed. Verbal roots, in the form in which they are given in grammars and dictionaries, are included in the examples in order to illustrate the writing of characters with the virameh.

1. The first stroke in these characters is written from right to left.
2. See below, under 3. Modifiers, ii.

Reading examples¹

1. One character words

द ध त फ म प न च ड ग
क भ ज ब घ छ थ ख झ ञ

2. Two character words

भट पद धन कड मठ फण घन खच् दध् दम
छद् भग जड फट पथ बत छग पठ् घट गण

3. Three character words

गमक जगत् चणक मथन घटक पठक दमथ
धटक कपट भजक गणक कथम् खजक पदक

4. Four and five character words

छदनम् पणनम् नटनम् कथनम् भणनम् जनपद
गमनम् पठनम् धनमद भणभणम् झणझणम्

ii. Characters of the antehsthe² group (अन्तःस्थ)

य र ल व Bombay form ल
ye re le ve le

Calligraphy

le : Hindi form ८³ ल ल ल ल Bombay form ८³ ल ल ल ल

These four characters are associated with four of the vergeh, as indicated in the roman syllabary, and with four of the vowels, thus:

य , ye, associated with the ce-vergeh, and the vowels i and ii[•]
र , re, associated with the te-vergeh, and the syllabic r and rr⁴
ल , le, associated with the te-vergeh, and the syllabic l and ll⁴
व , ve, associated with the pe-vergeh, and the vowels u and .uu

1. Transcription of examples is given on p.51.

2. 'standing between.' 3. This stroke is written from right to left.

4. See below, under 2. Vowel Characters.

These characters are all described as *alpeṛṇaṇe* and *ghoṣevet*.

व , ve , though associated with the labial class, is realised with labio-dental articulation, and described as *दन्तौष्ठ्य* (*danteṣṭhye*).

Reading examples¹

1. One character words

व य र ल ब थ ख त

2. Two character words

लव जल खर वद् भर बल वर रण वठ्
लभ् यव धर लय झर रट् रण फल् रथ

3. Three character words

तरल लवण भयम् धवल जठर चरण डमर
नखर लगड चपल भवत् नयन वचर लटभ

4. Words of four or more characters

यमवत् वयनम् गरलम् पदकमल कपटवचनम्

iii. Characters of the *uṣṣmen*² group (ऊष्मन्)

श ष स and ह
ṣe ṣe se he

Calligraphy

ṣe : Hindi form श श श Bombay form श श श श

he : i. ह ह or ii. ह ह

An older form of श is श , a form still used in joining this character to certain other characters. This form is illustrated later under Conjunct Characters³.

1. Transcription of examples is given on p.51.

2. 'heat'

3. See Chapter 3.

The first three characters of this group represent syllables consisting of a fricative consonant with the vowel *e* , and are described as *eghoṣe* and *mehapraṇe*. The fourth character is realised as an aspirate followed by the vowel *e* , and is described as *ghoṣevet* and *mehapraṇe*. The *uṣmen* characters are associated with the classes thus: श , *ʃe* , with the *ce-vergeḥ*; ष , *ʃe* , with the *te-vergeḥ*; स , *se* , with the *te-vergeḥ*; and ह , *he* , with the *ke-vergeḥ*.

The character ह् is the last consonant character in the syllabary used in writing classical Sanskrit. In writing Vedic Sanskrit one more character is used, ळ , *le* , realised as a retroflex lateral consonant followed by the vowel *e* .

Calligraphy of ळ : ८ ७ ७ ७ ७

Reading examples¹

1. One character words

ष ह स श प ड र ख

2. Two character words

शर सह षट् वश हस् भष रस वष् शव
सत् शठ खश कष शस् हय हर द्वाष भष

3. Three character words

सरल कलश जहत् वयस् शपथ समय बहल शलभ
यशस् शरट सफल सरस हरक परश रभस हृतक

4. Four, five and six character words

दशरथ शकटम् सवयस् कलहम् शसनम् शतशस्
जलचरस् नवदशकम् सहगमनम् कमलवदन दशशतम्

1. Transcription of examples is given on p.51.

2. Vowel Characters, with corresponding Vowel Signs.

A vowel which constitutes a syllable is written with a vowel character; a vowel which is part of a syllable with an initial consonant is written with a vowel sign added to a consonant character.

i. Vowel Characters.

There are fourteen vowel characters in the *vernemala*:

अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ
a	ā	i	ī	u	ū
		ऋ	ॠ	ऌ	ॡ
		r	rr	l	ll
		ए	ऐ	ओ	औ
		e	ē	o	ō

The character अ , and the other characters based on the same form, आ , ओ and औ , and the characters ऋ , ॠ , ऌ and ॡ , have these alternative forms:

अ	आ	ओ	औ	ऋ	ॠ	ऌ	ॡ
a	ā	o	ō	r	rr	l	ll

Both forms of these vowel characters are used in Hindi writing; only the Bombay forms are used in Marathi writing. An older form of ओ , o , is ओ¹. The order of writing the strokes in vowel characters is illustrated by these examples:

a	ॐ	ॐ	अ	आ	o	उ	ऊ	अ	अ
ā	ॐ	ॐ	आ	आ	ī	इ	ई	ई	ई
r	ॐ	ॐ	ऋ	ॠ	l	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ
ē	ॐ	ॐ	ऐ	ऐ	o	ॐ	ॐ	ओ	औ

1. See below, under 3. Modifiers, i. note c.

The vowel characters are referred to as अकार , a-karə, आकार , a-karə, इकार i-karə, and so on. They are related to the five positions of articulation as shown in the table of the roman syllabary. The vowel ll does not occur in Sanskrit words, but the character is traditionally included in the syllabary for the sake of symmetry.

The first ten vowel characters represent five pairs of 'simple' vowels, each pair consisting of a character realised as a 'short' vowel, ह्रस्व , (hrəsvə) and a character realised as a 'long' vowel, दीर्घ , (diirghe). The remaining four characters represent vowels which are described as 'compound' or 'conjunct', संयुक्त , (samyukta¹). In the system of modification and combination of vowels known as 'sandhi', सन्धिः , (sandhih), as in the formation of compound words, derived words, and the joining of final and initial vowels in consecutive words in a phrase or sentence, the vowels are grouped thus:

Simple vowels	ə	a	i	ii	u	uu	r	rr	l
गुणः (guṇəh)	ə	a	e		o		ər		əl
वृद्धिः (vrddhih)		a	eṛ		eṛ		ar		al
Examples ² :	नगरम्	nagerəm	--	नागरिक	nagerike				
	दिव	dive	देव	deve	दैव्य	deṣṣvye			
	भूति	bhuuti	--	भौतिक	bheṣṭike				
	कृ	kr	कर्	ker	कार्य	karyə			
	कृप्	klp	कल्पना	kəlpəna	काल्पनिक	kalpenike			

1. See above, Ch.1., and below, 3.1. for the modifier represented by ṃ.
 2. See below, ii, for the vowel signs used in these examples.

Reading examples of words with vowel characters:¹

1. One character words

ए इ उ अ ऋ ई ऊ ओ ऐ ल आ औ ऋ

2. Words of more than one character

अथ इष् उत् एक इन ओत् अद् ऐरा ऋध्
ऊह् एध ईश उछ औम् ऋण ऊढ इह उष्
अद् अल् औम् ओख् ऋच् ऐण उदङ् ऋणम्
ईषत् ऊहनम् ऋषभ औषधम् ऐषमस् उपकरणम्

ii. Vowel Signs

Each of the vowel characters, except अ e has a corresponding vowel sign which may be added to a consonant character to represent a syllable consisting of an initial consonant followed by one of the vowels a - əv̄. As the vowel e is realised with every consonant character unless it is either marked with the virameh or has one of the vowel signs added to it, there is no sign for this vowel.

The vowel signs, added to the consonant character क, are:

क (kə)	का ka	कि ki	की kii	कु ku	कू kuu
	कृ kr	कृ krr	कृ kl	कृ kll ²	
	के ke	कै keṽ	को ko	कौ keṽ	

1. Transcription of examples is given on p.51.

2. See note on the vowel ll under Vowel Characters, above.

Calligraphy

The order of writing the strokes when a vowel sign is added to a consonant character is illustrated in the following examples:

ka	क	का	का	ku	क	कु	कु
ki	।	।क	कि	kii	क	का	की
dhi	।	।ध	धि	bhi	।	।भ	भि
ke	क	के	के	ko	क	का	को

When the vowel signs are added to consonant characters which have an upright stroke, the superscribed signs are placed above the upright stroke, and the subscribed signs are written at the foot of that stroke. When vowel signs are subscribed to rounded characters, they are written below the mid-point of the lowest curve, thus:

छु	टू	डु	दू	दु	हु
chu	ṭuu	ḍu	ḍhuu	du	huu

Special forms

रु	रू	रु	शु	ह
ru	ruu	ḍr	ḥr	hr

An older form of शु is शु¹, and of हु is हु

The vowel sign of ऋ is not written with र्. The character representing र् with ऋ is written with the superscribed stroke used to represent र् when it is to be realised before another consonant character without an intervening vowel. This stroke is placed over the vowel character ऋ, as in निर्ऋति, nirṛti².

Mark of 'separation'.

When an initial अ or आ occurs after certain final vowels in the preceding word, the mark ऌ, known as अवग्रहः (avegreḥ)³ is

1. See Ch.2,1.iii. 2. See Ch.3,3.Class 3.iii.a. 3. 'separation'.

written after the vowel in which the final and initial vowels are coalesced, to indicate the presence of two words in the piece. The mark ~~ts~~ is written once when the initial vowel of the second word is अ , and twice when the initial vowel is आ , as in these examples:

यो अयम् योऽयम् ते अपि तेऽपि सदा आत्मन् सदाऽऽत्मन्
yo - eyem yo-yem te - epi te-pi sda - atmen sda--tmen¹

Reading examples²

1. One character words

नी भू गै सु दा जि गौ पै मे दू
कृ छि नौ है भी शृ शी दृ हि ह

2. Two character words

दूर भीत राम चोर तिङ् दोष श्रुत धृत रूढ
गैर कृश् पौल कृप् दृढ पुर फेण मौल कृत्
पितृ मेरु द्रुषि भीति हृदि गुरु वृथा शिशु सेतु
ओतु ईति एतौ ऋतु इति ऊरु ऋषि एणी ईळे

3. Three character words

भूषित विशेष उपाय वैभव पितृन् पौरुष रुचिर भौमिक
कुमारी भटिति ठालिनी रुषित औषधि कैकेयी झिरिका
विधातृ ऐहिक ढालिन् सुरभि खडिका हेळते

4. Four, five and six character words

एकाकिन् हषिकेश इतिहास कौशलेय विषूचिका पौराणिक
देवनागरी अनुनासिक औपनिषद उपजीविका औपदेशिक
उपनिवेशिक औपनायनिक कोऽपि ऋतेऽपि यशोऽपयश

1. त्म •, tme , the characters त् and म combined. See Chapter 3, Class 2. iii. 2. Transcription of examples is given on p.51.

3. Modifiers

The two modifiers, known as अनुस्वारः (anusvareh) and विसर्गः (visergeh), are signs which may be added to a character to indicate a modification in the realisation of the character. They are placed in the syllabary after the vowel characters, and, as they cannot be written alone, they are written with the character अ. They may, however, be written with any character.

1. anusvareh, अनुस्वारः 1

This modifier is written as a dot above the character of which it modifies the realisation, thus:

अं	आं	इं	ईं	उं	ऊं	एं	ऐं	ओं	औं
aṁ	āṁ	iṁ	īṁ	uṁ	ūṁ	eṁ	āṛṇ	oṁ	āṛṇ
कं	कां	किं	कीं	कुं	कूं	कें	कैं	कों	कौं
kaṁ	kāṁ	kiṁ	kiīṁ	kuṁ	kuūṁ	keṁ	keāṛṇ	koṁ	keāṛṇ

Calligraphy

The anusvareh is generally added to the character after the vowel sign has been written and before the headstroke is written to complete the character. It is placed above the middle of the character, or over the last upright stroke if there is one, and to the right side of any superscribed vowel sign, for example;

kaṁ	क	कं	कं	daṁ	द	दं	दं	haṁ	ह	हं	हं
gaṁ	ग	गां	गां	giṁ	ग	गिं	गिं	geṁ	गे	गे	गे
dhim	ध	धिं	धिं	bhim	भ	भिं	भिं	roṁ	र	रें	रें

The anusvareḥ is written with a character in various contexts, and is realised in various ways according to the context.

a. When a word of which the final character represents the formative particle **म्** occurs in any position except at the end of a line of verse or a sentence, the character **म्** is omitted before an initial consonant character of a following word and the formative particle is represented by the anusvareḥ. This formative particle is usually written as **म्** only at the end of a line or a sentence. For example:

येतां विभूतिं योगं च--	येताम्	विभूतिम्	योगम्
yetam vibhuutim yogam ca...	yetam	vibhuutim	yogam

b. The anusvareḥ may be written with an initial or medial character followed by a vergiye character. In this context it is realised as the nasal consonant of the class to which the following character belongs. Examples:

म् - ण	अंक amke (amke)	पुंख pumkhe (pumkhe)	लिंग linge (linge)
म् - ण	पंच pamce (pamce)	वांछ vamch (vamch)	सिंज simj (simj)
म् - ण	कुंठ kumthe (kumthe)	अंढ amde (amde)	पिंढ pimde (pimde)
म् - न	शान्ति samti (samti)	इंदु imdu (imdu)	बंधु bamdhu (bamdhu)
म् - म	कंप kampe (kampe)	अंबु ambu (ambu)	कुंभ kumbhe (kumbhe)

Another, more usual, method of representing a homorganic nasal is that of combining the appropriate nasal consonant character with

the vergiye character that follows it, that is, ह् with characters of the ke-vergeh, ज् with characters of the ce-vergeh, and so on. This method is used also when the formative particle म् occurs before an initial vergiye character in a sentence, where consecutive words are joined in sandhi. The calligraphy of such combined characters is illustrated later¹. Formative particles, such as अन्ति , -anti, and अन्ते , -ante, are usually written by this method and not with the enusvareh.

The enusvareh is sometimes written to represent -n or -m , in compounds formed from the prefix सम्, sam-, and words beginning with न or म ; e.g. संनत sennatē, and संमति sammati.

c. When the enusvareh is written with a character preceding a character of the antehsthe or the uugmen group, the realisation of it varies according to the position of articulation of the character which follows it, and also with the custom of speakers in different parts of India. The enusvareh preceding an antehsthe character is realised as follows:

Before य , ye , as ण , m , n or ỹ ; e.g.

संयोग sanyoge, samyoge, senyoge or seỹyoge

Before र , re , as ण , m , n or ẽ ; e.g.

संराग sērage, samrage, senrage or seĩrage

Before ल , le , as ण , m , n or Ì ; e.g.

संलय sēlāye, samlāye, senlāye or seĩlāye

Before व , ve , as ण , m , or ẽ ; e.g.

संवाद sēvadē, samvadē or seĩvadē

1. See Chapter 3, Conjunct Characters, Class 2.b.

The anusvareh preceding an uuṣṣman character is realised thus:

Before श , ṣa , as ṇ , m , n , or ṽ; e.g.

अंश aṇṣa, aṃṣa, aṇṣa or aṽṣa

Before ष , ṣa , as ṇ , m , nasalisation of the vowel, or ṽ; e.g.

हवींषि heviṇṣi, heviṃṣi, heviṇṣi or heviṽṣi

Before स , sa , as ṇ , m , n , or ṽ; e.g.

संसार saṇsara, saṃsara, saṇsara or saṽsara,

or as nasalisation of the vowel, as in

हिंसा hiṇsa, himsa, hiṽsa or hīsa

पुंसि puṇsi, pumsa, pūsi

Before ह , ha , as ṇ , m , n , or ṽ; e.g.

सिंह siṇha, simha, sinha or siṽha

or as nasalisation of the vowel in सैंह , sāṽha

The sign ॐ is sometimes written above a character preceding an antahstha or an uuṣṣman character to indicate realisation by nasalising the vowel of the syllable instead of by a nasal consonant following the vowel. This sign is called अनुनासिक (anunasika¹), and it is usually written, in preference to the anusvareh, in the 'sacred syllable' ॐ , (om)²

Reading examples³

- a. किं मां सुखं हरिं मृतं तनुं अहं एवं ऋषीणां
 b. र्हिंब पांडु लैगम् तुंठि जुंभ् मंभा किंचित् कौंतेय
 c. संयमनं संवत् मांसं शंयु संरूठ संलीनं अंहति
 तामहं हृदि संगतामनिशं भृशं रमयामि ।
 • किं वनेऽनुसरामि तामिह किं वृथा विलपामि ॥⁴

1. 'nasal'. 2. See above, under 2.1. 3. For transcription of examples, see p.52. . The lines a, b and c correspond to the not given above under 3.1. 4. Gītagovindakāvyaṃ, sarga 3,v.6.

ii. visergeh , विसर्गः 1

The visergeh is written as two dots; placed vertically, after a character.

अः	आः	इः	ईः	उः	ऊः	ऋः	एः	ऐः	ओः	औः
əh	ah	ih	iih	uh	uuh	rrh	eh	əyh	oh	əvh
कः	काः	किः	कीः	कु	कू	कृ	के	कै	कोः	कौः
kəh	kah	kih	kiih	kuh	kuuh	krh	keh	kəyh	koh	kəvh

Calligraphy

The visergeh is usually added to a character after every other stroke has been made, including the head-stroke.

e.g. क को को कोः

The realisation of the visergeh varies in different parts of India

a. It may be realised as strong aspiration following the realisation of the character with which it is written, for example

देवः	मालाः	कविः	गुरुः	कवेः	गुणैः	भानौः	गौः
deveh	malah	kevih	guruh	keveh	guṇəyh	bhanoh	gəvh

It is realised in this way when it occurs medially, as in

दुःखम् , duḥkhem; or as the doubling of the following consonant, as in तपःसु , tepehsu, tepeṣṣu.

b. It may be realised in final position as h following the vowel of the character with which it is written, and a very short repetition of the same vowel after h , as illustrated by this transcription of the examples given above:

deveh ^ə	malah ^a	kevih ⁱ	guruh ^u	keveh ^ə	guṇəyh ⁱ	bhanoh ^o	gəvh ^u
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1. 'emission of breath'

Reading examples¹

कः छः ठः भः ऐः ओः ऊः ऋः नौः षः
 गुणः धृतिः बाहुः नितेः नृपैः विदुः शृणिः पुरुषः
 मनःसु हविःषु धेनुभिः विशेषतः अंशतः अतःकरणम्
 समदुःखसुखः शुनःशेषः जगतोहिताः मतोऽधिकः तेजोऽशः
 बहवोऽबुवेगाः योगमायासमावृतः गंगातरंगहिमशीकरशीतलानि
 जयदेवपंडितकवेः । पंडितानां समाजेऽपंडिता मौनं भजेयुः ।

भूय एव महाबाहो शृणु मे परमं वचः ॥²

सुखं दुःखं भवोऽभावो भयं चाभयमेव च ॥³

वहसि वपुषि विशदे वसनं जलदामं हलहतिभीतिमिलितयमुनाभम् ।

केशव धृतहलधररूप जय जगदीश हरे ॥⁴

माधविकापरिमलललित नवमालतिजातिसुगंधौ ।

मुनिमनसामपि मोहनकारिणी तरुणीकारिणबंधौ ॥⁵

4. The Complete Syllabary

The complete syllabary, arranged in the traditional order, is given on the following page. The characters are further arranged in a table in which the vowel characters, and the two modifiers added to the character अ, are placed in order at the head of a series of columns consisting of every consonant character in the ekare form, each consonant character with each of the vowel signs and each of the modifiers.⁶ These two tables together show the order in which the characters are placed as initial characters of words in dictionaries. Characters with the anusvareh are, however, placed before characters without the anusvareh but followed by another consonant character.

1. For transcription, see p.52.

2. Bhagavadgītā, ch.10, v.1.a.

3. ibid., ch.10, v.4.b.

4. Gītagovindakāvyaṃ, sarga 1, v.8.

5. ibid., sarga 1.3, v.7.

6. Cf. the series of characters with

vowel signs given above under 2.ii.

अ आ इ ई उ ऊ
 ऋ ॠ लृ लृ
 ए ऐ ओ औ
 अं अः
 क ख ग घ ङ
 च छ ज झ ञ
 ट ठ ड ढ ण
 त थ द ध न
 प फ ब भ म
 य र ल व
 श ष स ह
 ळ

5. The Devanagari Numerals

Hindi forms:	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	१०
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bombay forms:	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	१०
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

6. Punctuation

In prose writing, the end of a sentence is marked with a vertical stroke of the same height as the characters. In verse, the first line of a stanza or couplet is closed with one vertical stroke, and the complete stanza or couplet is closed with two vertical strokes and numbered as illustrated in the verse examples given at the end of the next chapter.

CHAPTER 3

CONJUNCT CHARACTERS

Consonant characters may be combined to represent two or more consonants realised without any intervening vowel. A character formed by combining other characters is called a conjunct character, संयुक्ताक्षरम् (samyuktakṣeram).

1. Construction of Conjunct Characters.

Characters may be combined in various ways, according to the form of the characters to be joined.

i. The second character may be subscribed to the first:

क् क	क्क	ङ् क	ङ्क	ट् ट	ट्ट	द्व	द्व
k- kə	kke	ŋ- kə	ŋke	t- tə	t̪tə	d- və	d̪və

ii. If the first character has an upright stroke, this stroke may be omitted, and the first part of the first character is joined to the second character by the head-stroke, thus:

न् द	न्द	ग् ग	ग्ग	त् प	त्प	न् म	न्म
n- də	ndə	g- gə	gge	t- pə	tpə	n- mə	nmə

The characters क्, ङ् and ट् are usually joined with following characters in the forms क्क, ङ्ग and ट्ट.

Some conjunct characters may be formed by either of these two methods, for example:

च् च	च्च or च्च	ज् ज	ज्ज or ज्ज
c- cə	cce	j- jə	jje

Some conjunct characters are formed by a combination of methods

i. and ii.; for example:

दु	ध	दु	दु	दु	दु
d-	dhə	ddhə	d-bhə	dbhə	

iii. If the first character is a rounded character, with no upright stroke, it is usually written in full, and the second character is joined with it in a modified form, for example:

ट	य	ट्य	द	य	द्य	ह	य	ह्य	ह	म	हं
t-	yə	tyə	d-	yə	dyə	h-	yə	hyə	h-	mə	hme

iv. Some characters are written in a special form when joined with other characters, for example:

श	व	श्व	र	थ	र्य	ग	र	ग्र	श	र	श्र
ʃ-	ve	ʃve	r-	the	rthe	g-	re	gre	ʃ-	re	ʃre

The characters क्ष (Hindi form) and क्क्ष (Bombay form), representing k-ṣe, and the character ज्ञ, representing j-ṇə, have been included in the syllabic series from a very early date, though no conjunct characters are included in the syllabary. Calligraphically these three characters are not formed by joining two distinct characters, but they are considered in this work under the appropriate classes of conjunct characters because they represent syllables consisting of two consonants and the vowel e

If any characters are not modifiable, and therefore cannot be combined, by any of these methods, the realisation of them without an intervening vowel is indicated by writing the first character with the virameh, thus

ट्	क	टक्	ड्	द	ड्ड	द्व	ब्र	द्व्र
t-	kə	tkə	ḍ-	də	ḍḍə	ḍ-	brə	ḍvrə

Characters combined with other characters in this way do not form conjunct characters in calligraphy, but they are included in this chapter because they complete certain series in the classes of conjunct characters.

Three, four or five characters may be combined to form a conjunct character, for example:

त्	म्	य	त्म्य	ब्	ध्व	व	बध्व	र्	ष्	ट्	य	ष्ट्य
t	m	y	tmye	b	dh	v	bdhve	r	ṣ	ṭ	y	rṣṭye

The general rules already given for the order of strokes in writing a character apply also to the conjunct characters. The vowel signs are added to the character before the headstroke is written.

Examples: ktyu क्त्यु क्त क्तय क्त्यु क्त्यु
 stvi स्तृ स्तृ स्तृ स्तृ स्तृ
 rjyam रज्या रज्या रज्या रज्या

2. Contexts of Conjunct Characters.

Conjunct characters occur in the following contexts:

i. In words, such as

इच्छा	अग्निः	क्षिप्रः	ब्रह्मन्	श्लोकः	स्त्री
iccha	agnih	kṣiprēh	bṛhman	ślokeḥ	strii

ii. In junctions arising from grammatical processes:

a. In words formed by the addition of suffixes to verbal roots, such as

भज्-त	भक्त	गम्-य	गम्य	लभ्-त्वा	लब्ध्वा
bhēj-tē	bhakte	gam-yē	gamyē	lābh-tva	lābdhva

b. In derivatives of various kinds, such as

दिव	दैव्यम्	शूर	शौर्यम्
dive	deṽvyem	juure	śeṽryem

c. In words formed by the addition of prefixes or suffixes to other words, as in

उत्तम	उत्तम	उत्-गमः	उद्गमः	अभि-आसः	अभ्यासः
ut-tame	uttame	ut-gameh	udgameh	abhi-asah	abhyasah
दुर-गुण	दुर्गुण	वि-आधिः	व्याधिः	वाच-मय	वाङ्-मय
dur-guṇe	durguṇe	vi-adhih	vyadhih	vac-meye	vaṅmeye

iii. In compound words, in which the final character of one part of the compound word, if it is a hēlante character, is joined with the initial character of the following part, as in

षट् - मासः	षण्मासः	ऋच्-वेदः	ऋग्वेदः
ṣaṭ - masah	ṣaṇmasah	rc - vedah	rgvedah
श्रीमत् भगवत् गीता	श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता		
śrīmet - bhagavat - gīta	śrīmedbhagavēdgīta		

iv. In pieces consisting of two or more words, in which a conjunct character is written joining the final character of one word, if it is a hēlante character, with the initial character of the following word. For example:

श्रेयो हि ज्ञानमभ्यासाज्ज्ञानाद्ध्यानं विशिष्यते
śreyo hi jñanamebhyasajjñanaddhyanam viśiṣyete,
ध्यानात्कर्मफलत्यागस्त्यागाच्छान्तिरनन्तरम् ॥ १२ ॥
dhyanatkaṛmaphelatyagastyagacchantīrenānterem. 12. ¹

The process of joining characters illustrated in ii. to v. above is known as 'sandhi' of consonants¹. The examples in ii.a. and ii.b. illustrate the process of 'internal' sandhi, and those in ii.c., iii. and iv. illustrate that of 'external' sandhi.

3. Classification of Conjunct Characters.

The conjunct characters are arranged in this work in classes according to the combination of consonants which occurs when the conjunct character is realised in reading. The conjunct characters, when arranged in this way, fall into four classes.

Class 1. Two similar characters joined.

Class 2. Two vergiiye characters joined.

Class 3. Characters joined with antehsthe characters in various combinations:

i. Characters joined with य

ii. Characters joined with व

iii. Characters joined with

a. preceding र् ; or b. following र

iv. Characters joined with

a. preceding ल्²; or b. following ल

Class 4. vergiiye characters joined with uushmen characters:

i. Characters joined with

a. preceding श्, ष् or स् ; or b. following श, ष or स्

ii. Characters joined with

a. preceding ह् ; or b. following ह

1. Compare reference to 'sandhi' of vowels, in Chapter 2, 2.i.

2. The Vedic character ऌ, [e], is included in this class.

Class 1. Two similar characters joined¹.

क्क	क्ख	गग	गघ	ङु	ञ्च	चछ	ज्ज	ज्झ	ज्झ	
-kke	-kkhe	-gge	-gghē	-ṅṅe ²	-cce	-cche	-jje	-jjhe	--	
ट्ट	ट्ठ	डु	ड्ढ	स	त्त	त्थ	द	द्ध	न्न	
-tte	-tthe	-ḍḍe	-ḍḍhe	-ṣṣe	-tte	-tthe	-dde	-ddhe	-nne	
प्प	प्फ	बब	बभ	म्म						
-ppe	-pphe	-bbe	-bbhe	-mme						

य्य		ल्ल	व्व	श्श	ष्ष	स्स	
-yye	--	-lle	-vve ³	-ṣṣe	-ṣṣhe	-sse	--

Alternative forms

चच	ज्ज	ज्झ	ण्ण	ल्ल
-cce	-jje	-jjhe	-ṇṇe	-lle

The characters ज, र and ह do not occur in this series. The second and fourth characters in each vergeh are formed by combining the elpeprane characters with the corresponding mehaprane characters.

Reading examples⁴.

ठक्कुरः कक्खट दग्गोचरः वाग्धि तिङ्कृतिङ् उच्चैः हच्छा
 रज्जुः उज्झति पट्टिका लट्ठ उट्ठिन षट्ठा विषस विषण्ण
 उत्तम उत्थित उद्देशः बुद्धिः मित्र पिप्पलः फुप्फूस अब्बुः
 अब्भोगः सम्मतिः संमोहः शय्या उल्लेखः तच्छृणु सन्नद्ध
 दुश्शील [दुःशील] शतायुषु [शतायुःषु] जस्सरजः शुभाँल्लोकान्

1. Conjunct characters which do not occur initially are indicated by prefixing a hyphen in the roman transcription.
2. This character occurs only in the grammatical term given in the reading examples.
3. This character occurs only in combination with preceding
4. Transcription of examples is given on p.52.

Class 2. Two vergiliye characters joined.¹

i. əghoʃə and ghəʃəvet characters, excluding ənunasike characters:

vergeh	əghoʃə				ghəʃəvet			
क - च ke - ce	कच	--	कछ	--	गज	--	गभ	--
	-kce	--	-kche	--	-gje	--	-gjhe	--
क - ट ke - te	कट	टक	कठ	टख	गड	ङ	गढ	डय
	-kte	-tke	-kthe	-tkhe	-gdə	-dɡe	-gdhe	-dghe
क - त ke - te	क्त	त्क	कथ	तख	गद	ङ	गध	ड
	-kte	-tke	-kthe	-tkhe	-gdə	-dɡe	-gdhe	-dghe
क - प ke - pe	कप	पक	कफ	पख	गब	बग	गभ	बय
	-kpe	-pke	-kphe	-pkhe	-gbə	-bɡe	-gbhe	-bghe
च - ट ce - te	--	टच	--	टछ	--	डज	--	डभ
	--	-tce	--	-tche	--	-dje	--	-djhe
च - प ce - pe	--	पच	--	पछ	--	बज	--	बभ
	--	-pce	--	-pche	--	-bje	--	-bjhe
ट - त te - te	टत	तट	टथ	तठ	डद	दड	डध	दठ
	-tte ²	-tte	-tthe	-tthe	-dde	-dde	-ddhe	-ddhe
ट - प te - pe	टप	पट	टफ	पठ	डब	बड	डभ	बठ
	-tpe	-pte	-tphe	-pthe	-dbe	-bde	-dbhe	-bdhe
त - प te - pe	त्प	प	त्फ	पथ	द	बद	द	बध
	-tpe	-pte	-tphe	-pthe	-dbe	-bde	-dbhe	-bdhe

1. Many of these conjunct characters occur only in external sandhi.

2. This combination occurs in the character combining ट्, त् and र

- ii. Characters of each वर्ग joined with a preceding or following
anunasikē character of the same वर्ग.

a. anunasikē character preceding.

ङ्क	ङ्ख	ङ्ग	ङ्घ	ञ	ञ्छ	ञ्ज	ञ्झ
-ṅke	-ṅkhe	-ṅge	-ṅghe	-ñce	-ñche	-ñje	-ñjhe
एट	एठ	एड	एढ	न्त	न्थ	न्द	न्ध
-ṛṭe	-ṛṭhe	-ṛḍe	-ṛḍhe	-nte	-nthē	-nde	-ndhe
म्प	म्फ	म्ब	म्भ				
-mpe	-mphe	-mbe	-mbhe				

Alternative forms

ञ्झ	ण्ट	ण्ठ	ण्ड	ण्ढ
-ṇjhe	-ṇṭe	-ṇṭhe	-ṇḍe	-ṇḍhe

These characters, representing a preceding homorganic nasal consonant, are usually written in preference to the anusvareḥ placed on the preceding character, of which examples have been given above¹. The following examples illustrate the contexts in which the anusvareḥ may be written, and in which it is not written:

पतन्ति	विनन्ति:	विनन्ति:	लभन्ते	अन्ते	अन्ते
petenti ²	vinantih or vinentih ³		labhente ²	emte or ente ³	

b. anunasikē character following.

अ	इ	ऊ	ऋ	ॠ	अ	इ	ऊ	प्	भ
-aṇe	-iṇe	-ūṇe	-ṛṇe	-ṛṇe	-tṇe	-tṇe	-dṇe ⁴	-dhṇe	-bhṇe

The character ण is not calligraphically a conjunct character, and is found, from an early date, included in the syllabic series of characters⁵. In realisation, however, it belongs to this class of

1. See above, Ch.2,3.1.b. 2. Verbal forms. 3. Non-verbal forms.

4. The combination ढ् - न more usually becomes ण in sandhi. *

5. See above, Ch.2,1.iii.

conjunct characters. In the order of words in dictionaries, words beginning with **ज्ञ** are placed between words beginning with **जो** and those beginning with **ज्य**.

iii. Characters joined with a preceding or following enunasike character of a different vergeh:

a. enunasike character preceding.

ङ्	ङ्भ	न्	न्क	न्ग	न्च	न्ज	न्फ	न्भ
ŋ-	-ŋbhe	n-	-nke	-nge	-nce ¹	-nje ¹	-nphe	-nbhe

Most characters may occur joined with preceding **न्**, on account of the frequent occurrence of formative particles ending in **न्**.

ङ्, **णे**, also may occur with many characters in external sandhi.

b. enunasike character following.

-ण	क्ण	गण	भण				
-ŋe	-kŋe	-gŋe	-bhŋe				
-न	क्न	ख्न	ग्न	घ्न	प्न	ब्र्न	भ्न
-ne	kne	-khne	gne	ghne	-pne	-bne	-bhne
-म	कम	खम	गम	घम	चम	जम	झम
-me	-kme	-khme	-gme	-ghme	-cme	-jme	-dme
	त्म	द्व	ध्म				
	-tme	-dme	-dhme				

iv. Two enunasike characters of different vergeh.

ङ्न्	ङ्म	ग्न	गम	न्म	गण्	म्र
-ŋne	-ŋme	-ŋne	-ŋme	-nme	-mŋe	mne

Alternative forms of the conjunct characters in iii. and iv. are formed with **ण**, e.g. **गण** -gŋe **भण** -bhŋe **गण्** -mŋe **म्र** -rme.

1. It is more usual to write **ञ्** before characters of the ce-vergeh.

Reading examples¹

i. वाक्चल वाक्छलम् पृथग्जनः वाग्भटिति वाक्टीका षट्कोण
 षट्खेटकम् वाङ्म्बरः स्वङ्गः -वाङ्गौकते- -द्विङ्घोरा- भक्तिः उत्कट
 उक्थम् उत्तरवात हृद्गत सद्गुण दग्ध उद्धाटकः वाक्पटु
 वाक्फलम् -ककुप्प्रवालु- पृथग्भावः ककुब्गुरुः ककुब्घोरा षट्चरणः
 षट्छविः षड्जः -षड्भटिति- अप्चरः ककुप्छविः कुब्ज -ककुब्भटिति-
 षड्देवाः षड्धा षट्पटि टुप्टीका षट्फण षड्बाहु ककुप्ठक्कुरः
 अङ्गिम्भ षड्भाग ककुब्गौकते उत्पन्न सत्फलः गुप्त उद्धोधक उद्धवः
 शब्दः लब्ध भगवद्गीता संयुक्त अद्भुत मद्भक्त बुद्धियुक्त सच्छब्दः

ii.a. अङ्गः शङ्खः लिङ्गम् सङ्खः सञ्चयः वाञ्छा अञ्जीरः भञ्ज्मा
 घुसटः कण्ठः पण्डितः दुण्डिः अन्तः पन्थक सुन्दर इन्धः
 कम्पन गुम्फति सम्बन्धः आरम्भः पङ्क्तिः अरुन्ध

b. याञ्चा ज्ञानम् हेङ्गाति हेङ्गाति रत्नम् मञ्चा बुञ्चाति पाप्मन्
 तज्ज्ञेय सज्ज्ञा संज्ञा विशेषज्ञ जिज्ञासु

iii.a. उदङ्भिः महान्कविः दन्फुः दन्भूः

b. ऋक्ण रुग्ण गृष्णाति शक्नोति चरब्रुतुः अग्निः विघ्न
 मृड्नाति आप्नोति अन्नाभः रुक्मिणी वाग्मिन् वच्मिः अज्मः कुङ्गल
 आत्मन् पद्मा ध्मात दृभ्मस् दध्मौ

iv. दिङ्-नागः वाङ्मय द्विप्नालः² षण्मासः जन्मन् स्मणाति म्नात

1. For transcription of examples, see p.52. Examples illustrating characters which could occur in sandhi arising from the sequence of words in a sentence are placed between hyphens.

2. The first character represents dvi . See Class 3.ii.

Class 3. Characters joined with antehsthe characters.

i. Characters joined with following य

क्य	ख्य	ग्य	घ्य	ङ्य	च्य	छ्य	ज्य	भ्य	--
kyə	khyə	gyə	ghyə	-ṅyə	cyə	-chye	jyə	-jhyə	--

ट्य	ठ्य	ड्य	ढ्य	ण्य	त्य	थ्य	द्य	ध्य	न्य
-ṭyə	-ṭhyə	-ḍyə	-ḍhyə	ṇyə	tyə	thyə	dyə	dhyə	nyə

प्य	फ्य	ब्य	भ्य	म्य
pyə	-phyə	byə	bhyə	myə

य्य	र्य	ल्य	व्य	भ्य	ष्य	स्य	ह्य
(yyə) ¹	-ryə ²	lyə	vyə	ṣyə	-ṣyə	syə	hyə

Examples of conjunct characters of Classes 1. and 2. with 3.i.

न्य	त्त्य	तम्य	प्त्य	गध्य	दभ्य	ब्ज्य
-nnyə	-ttyə	-tmyə	-ptyə	-gdhyə	-dbhyə	-bjyə

Reading examples.³

वाक्यम् ख्यात वैराग्यम् श्लाघ्य⁴ उदङ्यशः च्युत वाञ्छ्य ज्योतिस्
 उज्जभ्यति कापट्यम् शाठ्यम् जाड्यम् अवाढ्य पुण्यम् त्याज्य
 पथ्य विद्या ध्यानम् कन्या आप्य रिप्यते अब्योनिः अभ्यासः
 सौम्यम् धैर्यम् अमूल्य व्यूढ दृश्य मनुष्यः रहस्य ह्यस् सैन्यस्य
 सन्यासः संन्यासः चिन्त्य बुद्ध्या तज्ज्योतिस् वैदगध्यम् माहात्म्यम्
 भक्त्या कौब्ज्यम् सुहृद्भ्यः भगवन्व्यक्तिः -- एवमेतद्यथाऽऽत्थ--
 --गुह्यमध्यात्मसंज्ञितम्-- । अज्ञः सुखमाराध्यः सुखतरमाराध्यते विशेषज्ञः।⁵

1. See under Class 1. 2. The superscribed stroke in this character represents r preceding another consonant. 3. For transcription see p. 53. 4. The first character represents ṣla. See below under iv.b. 5. Nītiśatakam, verse 3.a.

ii. Characters with following व

क	ख	ग	घ	ङ	च	छ	ज	झ	--
kve	khve	gve	ghve	-ṅve	-cve	-chve	jve	jhve	--
ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ण	त	थ	द	ध	न
-ṭve	-ṭhve	-ḍve	-ḍhve	-ṇve	tve	-thve	dve	dhve	nve
प	--	ब	भ	म					
-pve	--	-bve	-bhve	-mve					
य	व	ल			श	ष	स	ह	
yve	-rve ¹	lve	(-vve) ²		ṣve ³	ṣve	sve	hve	

अ and फ do not occur in this series. व preceding another character occurs in वण , -vṇe, व्न , -vne , व्र , vre⁴ and व्ल , vle⁵. Examples of conjunct characters of Classes 1. and 2. with 3.1. and ii.

त्त	र्व	च्छ	त्त	द्य	ब्ध	ग्ध
-ttve	-rvve	-cchve	-ktve	-dvyē	-bdhve	-gdhyē

Reading examples.⁶

कचित् पक्वान्नम् आरवोः ऋग्वेदः लघ्वी उच्छ्वासः उज्ज्वल उज्ज्व
लदः यद्वत्वा षड्विध दृढम् शृग्वन् त्वरित पृथ्वी उद्विग्न ध्वनिः
अन्वित आप्वा अन्वाहनम् रिभ्वन् चम्बोः व्यागुली सर्व सठर्व नत्वः
ईश्वरः विश्व ष्वक्कते अनुस्वारः हे विह्वल विध्वंसः द्वन्द्वः तत्त्वम्
दुग्ध्वा लब्ध्वा उत्त्वा दात्रा एतद्ध्वा विनाति ग्राव्णा⁷ प्राड्वशः⁷
त्यक्त्वाऽऽत्मशुद्धये । ---पुण्यकृताँल्लोकानुषित्वा शाश्वतीः समाः ।⁸

1. For the superscribed stroke in this character, see below, in iii.a.
2. See -vve in Class 1.
3. For this form of जे see Ch.2,1.iii.
4. See below, under iii.b.
5. See below, under iv.b.
6. For transcription of examples, see p.53.
7. The initial characters in these words represent gre and pre .
8. From Bhagavadgītā, Ch.6,v.41.a.

iii. Characters joined with preceding र् or following र .

a. र् preceding another character.

To represent र् preceding another character a stroke is super-scribed on the character before which r is to be realised. This stroke is called रेफः, rephəh, the name given to the character र .¹ rephəh in this form may be written with any character, but it does not occur with ज or स .

क	च	ट	त	प	य	श	ह
-rke	-rce	-rte	-rte	-rpe	-rye	-rje	-rhe

Some of the characters, particularly ग , च , ज , त , द , ध , ब , म , य and व , are frequently doubled when written with rephəh. This practice is found in Hindi writing, but is not usual in Marathi writing. Examples:

ग	ज	त	द	म	य	व
-rgge	-rjje	-rtte	-rddhe	-rmme	-ryye	-rvve

Characters written with vowel signs and rephəh:

का	कि	की	कु	के	कै	को	कौ
-rka	-rki	-rkii	-rku	-rke	-rkəy̐	-rko	-rkəy̐

and with rephəh and anusvareh:

काँ	किँ	कीँ	कुँ	केँ	कैँ	कोँ
-rkam̐	-rkim̐	-rkiiṃ	-rkum̐	-rkem̐	-rkəy̐ṃ	-rkəy̐ṃ

The rephəh is placed above the upright stroke of a character, or above the mid-point. It is always written to the right side of any other superscribed stroke, as shown in the examples given below. It is written also with the vowel character ऋ . as in the word निर्ऋतिः .

1. rephə, 'rough'; rephəh, 'a rough sound'.

Characters with repheh are written as shown in these examples:

rki	क	कि	कि	कि	rkii	का	की	की	की
rke	क	के	के	के	rko	का	को	को	को
rking	कि	कि	कि	कि	rkeṅṃ	कौ	कौ	कौ	कौ

In Bombay writing the character representing -rhe is sometimes written as -ह, though the use of this stroke for repheh is more rarely used in writing Sanskrit than in writing Marathi.

b. र following another character.

To represent र following another character, a diagonal stroke is placed against the upright stroke of those characters that have one, or beneath the mid-point of the lower part of a rounded character.

क	-	ग्र	घ्र	ङ्र	--	छ्र	ज्र	-	-
kre	--	gre	-ghre	-ṅre	--	-chre ²	jre	--	--
ट्र	-	ड्र	--	--	त्र	थ्र	द्व्र	ध्र	त्र
-tre ³	--	-dre	--	--	tre	thre	dre	dhre	-nre
प्र	--	ब्र	भ्र	म्र	व्र	श्र	स्र	ह्र	ह्र
pre	--	bre	bhre	mre	vre	jre ⁴	sre	hre	hre

Examples of conjunct characters of Classes 1. to 3.ii. with 3.iii.

क्त्र	त्प्र	त्य्र	द्र्य	ध्व्र	द्र्र	न्त्य	ध्न्य
-ktre	-tpre	-rtre	-drye	-rdhve	-rdre	-ntrye	-rdhnye

1. See above, Ch.2,2.ii. Vowel signs.

2. This combination occurs in the character joining च्छ्र and र

3. ट्र and र are combined in the character representing ष्र, ट्र and र

4. For this form of श्र, see Ch.2,1.iii.

Reading examples¹

a. तर्कः मूर्खः वर्गः वर्गीय दीर्घः शार्ङ्गः चर्चा मूर्च्छित अर्जुनः निर्भरः
 दाढ्यम् वर्णः कर्तृ व्यर्थ दुर्दैवम् अर्धः मनुर्नाम अर्पणम् दुर्बल गर्भित
 ऊर्मिः कर्मन् धार्मिक पर्यन्त पर्यत सूर्यः दुर्लभ पूर्व सर्व दर्शनम्
 हर्षः अर्हत् कीर्तिः अहर्निशम् ऊर्ध्वम् वर्ज्य मूर्ध्नि मूढ्याध्यात्मनः नैर्ऋती
 दुर्बुद्धैर्युद्धः । श्वेतैर्हयैर्युक्ते । वेदयज्ञाध्यायनैर्न दानैर्न च ---

b. विक्रमः आयहः शीघ्रः प्राङ्गरी कृच्छ्रः वज्रम् पौंड्रः शत्रुः द्रव्यम्
 ध्रुवः प्रयत्नः प्रेम्णा ब्रुवः भ्रातृ नम्रः ब्रजः शुश्रूषा सज्वा ह्रस्वः ह्रस्वः
 है हिंस्रः शिद्धः आर्द्रः आर्द्रः दारिद्र्यम् दारिद्र्यम् संह्रीणः पतच्छ्रुत्वा
 दिग्गतम् षट्त्रिंशः यत्प्रमाणम् जम्बूद्वीपे

iv. Characters combined with preceding ल् or following ल .²a. ल् preceding another character.³

ल्क	ल्ग	ल्प	ल्फ	ल्ब	ल्भ	ल्म
-lke	-lge	-lpe	-lphe	-lbe	-lbhe	-lme
ल्श	ल्स	ल्ह		Vedic	ळह	
-lje	-lse	-lhe			-[l]he	

b. ल following another character.

क्ल	ग्ल	छ्ल	इल	प्ल	ब्ल	भ्ल
kle	gle	-chle	-dle	ple	ble	bhle
म्ल	व्ल	श्ल or श्ल	ह्ल			
mlē	vlē	jlē	hlē			

* Most of these characters may be written either by method i. or by method ii., described earlier in this chapter.⁴

1. For transcription, see p. 53.

2. For ल joined with antehsthe characters, see i. to iii. above.

3. Vedic ळ is included in this class.

4. See above, 1. Construction of Conjoint Characters.

Examples of conjunct characters of Classes 1. to 3.iii. with 3.iv.

त्प्ल	त्कृ	च्छ	ल्भ्य
-tple	-tkle	-chle	-lbhye

Reading examples.¹

उल्का फल्गु स्वल्प अल्पप्राण गुल्फित उल्ब प्रगल्भ
 हल्शब्दः हल्सन्धिः बल्ह् प्रागल्भ्यम् जळहु मिळहुषे
 क्लेशः ग्लौ प्लव पिप्लुः अल्लिंग ककुभ्लाभः म्लेच्छः क्लिनाति
 श्लोकः श्लेषः सिल्लः ह्लादते उच्छ्रख उक्लेशः उत्प्लव
 परेषां चेतांसि प्रतिदिवसमाराध्य बहु हा
 प्रसादं किं नेतुं विशसि हृदय क्लेशकलिलम् ।
 प्रसन्ने त्वय्यन्तः स्वयमुदितचिन्तामणिगुणे

विमुक्तः सङ्कल्पः किमभिलषितं पुष्यति न ते ॥६२॥²

Class 4. vergiye characters joined with preceding or following
uṣmen characters.

1. Characters joined with श , ष or स .

a. श् , ष् or स् preceding another character.

The following characters occur in this series, some occurring only in external sandhi.

श ³ f-	श्क	श्च	श्छ	श्भ	श्प	श्म			
	-fke	-fce	-fche	fnə	-fpe	fmə			
ष s-	ष्क	ष्ठ	ष्ठ	ष्ण	ष्प	ष्फ	ष्म		
	-ske	-ste	sthe	-sne	-spe	-sphe	-sme		
स s-	स्क	स्व	स्ज	स्त	स्थ	सन	स्प	स्फ	स्म
	ske	skhe	-sje	ste	sthe	sne	spe	sphe	sme

1. For transcription, see p.54.

2. Vairāgyasātakam, v.62.

3. These characters may be written with either श् or भ्.

b. श , ष or स following another character.

The following characters occur in this series, some occurring only in external sandhi.

श ʃə	कश -kʃə	ङ्श -ŋʃə	ज्श -ɟʃə	ट्श -tʃə	न्श -nʃə	प्श -pʃə
ष ʃə	क्ष or क्ष ¹ kʃə	ङ्ष ² -ŋʃə	ट्ष -tʃə	न्ष -nʃə	प्ष -pʃə	
स sə	क्स -ksə	ट्स -tʃsə	एस -ɟsə	त्स -tsə	न्स -nsə	प्स -psə

The character क्ष has been included in the syllabic series from an early date, and is not calligraphically a conjunct character.³ In the order of words in dictionaries, words beginning with क्ष are placed after words beginning with क् .

Conjunct characters of Classes 1. - 3. with Class 4.

स्त्र stre	ष्ट्र -ʃtre	ष्ठ्र -ʃtve	क्ष्ण kʃɳə	क्षम् -kʃmə	स्त्व -stve	त्स्थ -tsthe	त्स्न -tsne
स्त्र्य strye	त्स्म्य -tsmye	ष्ट्र्य -ʃtve	त्स्न्य -rtsnye				

Calligraphy: kʃə , Bombay form - क्ष क्ष क्ष क्ष

Reading examples⁴

a. आश्चर्यम् प्रश्नः श्मश्रु पुष्कल ब्रह्मम् सृष्टिः कृष्ण ज्येष्ठ षष्ठ
पुष्पम् निष्फल ऊष्मन् श्लेष्मा संस्कृत खलित अस्ज् स्तब्ध स्थितिः स्त्री
अन्तःस्थ लिङ्ग स्पृष्ट स्फूर्तिः भस्म श्रेष्ठत्वम् श्रुत दृष्टा दंष्ट्रा वाष्प्यं नमस्तेऽस्तु

b. प्राक्शिरस् प्रत्यङ्शिरस् ताज्शुका [तान्शुका] षट्शास्त्र रश्मि अक्षरम् अक्षरम्
तिर्यङ्शु षट्षष्टिः क्षेत्रज्ञ दिक्सम लिट्सु वत्सः सुगणसरति [सुगण्डसरति] क्षमा

1. Bombay form.

2. This combination usually becomes ङ्क्ष .

3. Cf. note on झ , Cl. 2.11.b.

4. For transcription, see p. 54.

श्लक्ष्ण उत्क्षिप्त भक्ष्य मत्स्यः तत्स्थल द्रवेत अप्कृत्स्न कात्स्न्यम्
विभ्रष्टश्चन्न कर्मफलप्रेप्सुर्लब्धः नभःस्पृशम् धार्यम् एतत्क्षेत्रम्

ii. anunasike characters joined with preceding ह् or following ह

a. ह् preceding ए , न and म .

हृ	हृ	हृ
-hr̥e	hne	-hme

b. ह following इ and न्.

इह	न्ह
-r̥he	-nhe

Reading examples.¹

गृह्णाति वह्निः हुते ब्राह्मण प्राङ्हस्तः [प्राङ्हस्तः] इष्टान्भान्हि

अग्निमीळे पुरोहितं यज्ञस्य देवमृत्विजम् । होतारं रत्नधातमम् ॥१॥²

अग्निः पूर्वाभर्तृषिभिरीड्यो नूतनैरुत । स देवाँ एह वक्षति ॥२॥³

तत्रापश्यत्स्थितान्पार्थः पितृनथ पितामहान् ।

आचार्यान्मातुलान्भ्रान्तृपुत्रान्पौत्रान्सखिंस्तथ ॥३६॥⁴

सक्ताः कर्मण्यविद्वांसो यथा कुर्वन्ति भारत ।

कुर्याद्विद्वांस्तथाऽसक्तश्चिकीर्षुर्लोकसंग्रहम् ॥३७॥⁵

नैव किञ्चित्करोमीति युक्तो मन्येत तत्त्ववित् ।

पश्यन्शृण्वन्स्पृशन्जिघ्रस्नश्चक्षन्स्वपन्श्वसन ॥८॥⁶

आज्ञाकीर्तिः पालनं ब्राह्मणानां दानं भोगो मित्रसंरक्षणे च ।

येषामेते षड्गुणा न प्रवृत्ताः कोर्यस्तेषां पार्थिवोपाश्रयेण ॥४८॥⁷

1. For transcription, see p.54.

4. Bhagavadgītā, ch.1, v.26.

6. ibid., ch.5, v.8.

2. Rigveda, 1.

5. ibid., ch.3, v.25.

7. Nītiśatakam, v.48.

3. ibid., 2.

Transcription of Reading ExamplesChapter 2.

1.i. dē dhē tē phē mē pē nē cē dē gē
 kē bhē jē bē ghē chē thē khē jhē ṅē

bhēṭe pēḍe dhēne kēḍe mēṭhe phēṇe ghēne khēc dēdh dēmē
 chēḍ jhēge jēḍe phēṭe pēṭhe bēṭe chēge pēḍh ghēṭe gēṇe

gēmēkē jēget cēṇēkē mēṭhēne ghēṭēkē pēṭhēkē dēmēṭhe
 dhēṭēkē kēpēṭe bhēṭēkē gēṇēkē kēṭhem khēṭēkē pēḍēkē

chedenēm perēnēm nēṭenēm kēṭhēnēm bhēṇēnēm jēnēpēḍe
 gēmēnēm pēṭhēnēm dhēnēmēḍe jhēṇējhēṇēm jhēṇējhēṇēm

1.ii. vē yē rē lē bē thē khē tē

lēve jēlē khēre vēḍ jhēre bēlē vērē rēṇe vēṭh
 lēbh yēve dhēre lēyē jhēre rēṭ rēṇe phēl rēṭhe

terēlē lēvēṇe bhayēm dhēvēlē jēṭhēre cērēṇe dēmērē
 nekṭhēre lēgeḍe cēpēlē bhēvēt nēyēnē vēcērē lēṭēbhē

yēmēvēt vēyēnēm gērēlēṃ pēḍēkēmēlē kēpēṭēvēcēnēm

1.iii. ṣē hē sē ṣē pē dē rē khē

ṣērē sēhē ṣēṭ vēṣē hēs jhēṣē rēsē vēṣ ṣēvē
 sēt ṣēṭhe kēṣē kēṣē ṣēs hēyē hērē jhēṣē bhēṣē

sērēlē kēlēṣē jēḥēt vēyēs ṣēpēṭhe sēmēyē bēhēlē ṣēlēbhē
 yēṣēs ṣērēṭe sēphēlē sērēsē hērēkē pērēṣē rēbhēsē hētēkē

dēṣērēṭhe ṣākēṭēm sēvēyēs kēlēḥēm ṣēsēnēm ṣēṭēṣēs
 jēlēcērēs nēvēḍēṣākēm sēhēgēmēnēm kēmēlēvēḍēnē dēṣēṣēṭēm

2.i. ē ī u ē r īī uu o ēṣ l ā ēṣ rr

ēṭhe īṣ ut ēkē īnē ot ēḍ ēṣṣē rdh
 uuḥ ēdhē īīṣē ūchē ēṣm rṇē uuḍhē īhē uṣ
 ēḍ ēl ēṣm okh rc ēṣṇē uḍēṇ rṇēm
 īīṣēt uuḥēnēm rṣēbhē ēṣṣēḍhēm ēṣṣēmēs upēkērēṇēm

2.ii. nīī bhūu gēṣ sr ḍā jīī gēṣ pēṣ mē ḍuu
 kr chī nēṣ hēṣ bhīī ṣrr ṣīī ḍr hī hr

ḍuūrē bhīīṭē rāmē cōrē tīṇ ḍōṣē ṣrṭē dhṛṭē ruuḍhē
 gēṣrē krṣ pēṣlē klp ḍrḍhē pūrē phēṇē mēṣlē krṛṭ
 pīṭr mērū ḍuūsī bhīīṭī hrḍī gūrū vrṭhā ṣīṣu sētū
 otū īīṭī ēṭēṣ rṭū īṭī uuūrū rṣī ēṇīī īīlē

ii.a. enkeh senkheh lingem senghesh sepeyeh vapcha enjiireh jherjha
ghunteh kenkheh penkdeh dhuqdhii enteh pentheke sundere indheh
kempene gumpheti sambendheh arembheh penkthi erunddha

b. yacna jnanem hejhnati heqhnati retnem methna budhnati papmen
tejneye senjna semjna vifesejne jijnasu

iii.a. uderbhii mehankevi drunphuh drunbhuh

b. rkne rugne grbhñati seknoti cekhnutuh agnih vighne
mrñnati apnoti ebnabheh rukminii vagmin vecmih ejmeh kudmele
atmen pedma dhmate drbhmes dedhmev

iv. diñnagah vañmeye dvirñnalah senmasah jenmen remñati mnate

Class 3.

i. vakyem khyate vejragyem flaghye uderjeseh cyute vapchye jyotis
ujjhyeti kapetyem jathyem jadyem evadhye puryam tyajye
pethye vidya dhyanam kenya apye riphyyete ebyonih ebhyasah
señmyem dhejryem emuulye vyuuqhe drjye menuseh rehesye hyes
señnyesye
senñyasah senñyasah cintye buddhya tejyotis vejdegdhyem mahatmyem
bhaktya keñbjyem sehdhbyeh bhagevenvyektih evemetedyatha--tthe
guhyemedhyatmesemjpitam ejneh sukhemaradyeh sukheteremaradyete
vifesejne

ii. kvacit pekkvannem akhvoh rgvedeh leghvii ucchvaseh ujjvele ujjhve
lejveh yednetva seqvidhe drqhvem jrñven tverite prthvii udvigne
dhvenih
envite apva ebvahanem ribhven cemvoh yvagulii serve servve nelveh
iifvereh vijve svekkete enusvareh hve vihvele vidhvemseh dvendveh
tettvem
dugdhva lebhdhva uktva davana eteddhva vlinati gravna prajvesh
tyektva--tmesuddhye puryekrtamllokanusitva jafvetiih semah

iii.a. terkeh muurkhe vergeh vergiye diirghe jarñge cerca muurchite
arjuneñ nirjhereh
darqhyem verñeh kertr vyerthe durdeyvem erdhe menurname erperem dur-
bele gerbhite
uurmih kermmen dharmike peryente peryemte suuryeh durlebbe puurve
servve derjenem
herseh erhet kiirtih eherniñem uurdhvem verjye muurdhni muurdhnya-
dhayatmeneh neyrñtii
durbuddhejryuddhe jvetejrhejryukte vedaye jñadhayajenejrne
danejrne ce

b. vikremeh agrehesh jiighre pranratrñi krcchre vejrem peñdreh
setruh drevyem
dhruve preyetneh premña bruve bhratr nemre vrejeh sufñruşa srejava
hresve hresve
hreñ himsre jraddhe ardre ardre daridryem daridryem semhriñe
etecchrutva
digvretem settrñjse yetpremanem jembvamrele

iv. ulka phelgu svelpe elpeprane gulphite ulbe pragelbhe
 heljebdeh helsendhih velh pragelbhyem jelh hu milhuse
 klefeh glev plave pipulh eblinge kekubhlabheh mleccheh vlinati
 flokeh fleseh sihleh hladete ucchleke utklefeh utpleve

pereṣaṃ cetasaṃ pretidivaseṃ maradhya bahu ha
 prasadam kiṃ netuṃ vifesi hrdaye kleṣekalileṃ
 presenne tveyyenteh sveyamudite cintamāṇigūṇe
 vimukteh saṅkalpeh kimebhileṣiteṃ puṣyete na te

Class 4.

i.a. aṣṇyem preṇeh jmeṣru puṣkele bleṣkem srṣṭih kṛṣṇe
 puṣpem niṣphale uṣmen fleṣma saṃskṛte skhelite bhṛeṣṭe stēbde
 entehsthe snigdhe sprṣṭe sphuurtih bhesma jreṣṭhetvam jcyute drṣṭva
 demṣṭra varṣṇeye nemoste-stu

b. prakṣires pratyekṣires tapṣuka tanṣuka setṣastre rapṣete ekṣerem
 tiryekṣu setṣeṣṭih kṣetrejṇe dikṣame liṣu vetseḥ sugaṇṣereti
 flekṣṇe utkṣipte bhakṣye metsyeh tetsthele kṣvete epkṛtsne kartsnyem
 vibhṛeṣṭeṣṭheṇne karmaphaleprepsurlēbdeh nabheṣprṣem dharṣṭyam
 etetkṣetrem

ii. grhṇati vahnih hnute brahmane prañhasteh prañhasteh iṣṭanbhanhi

agnimiṇi purohitam yajṇasya devamṛtvijam / hotaram retnadhatamam
 agnih puurvobherrsibhiridyo nuuteneṣṛute / se devam ehe vekṣeti

tetrapetyetsthitānpartheḥ pitṛrnethe pitāmehaṃ
 acāryanmatulanbhrāṇṛputraṇāṃ pṛtansekhiṃstethe

sektah karmenyevidvaṃso yetha kurventi bharete
 kuryadvidvaṃstetha-sekteṣcikiirṣurlokesaṅgreham

naṣṭve kimcitkeromiiti yukto menyete tetteviti
 peṣyenfrṇvensprṣṇenjighṛenneṣṇengecchensvepenṣvesen

aṣṭakiirtih palanem brahmaṇam danam bhogo mitraseṃrekṣeṇam ca
 yeṣamete ṣeḍguṇa na prevṛttah korthesteṣam parthivopajreyeṇe

HINDI SECTION

CHAPTER 1

ARRANGEMENT OF THE SYLLABARY

The Devanagari Script is used in writing Hindi (हिन्दी) and the arrangement of the characters in the syllabary is the same as the Sanskrit arrangement.¹ Some of the characters are used only in writing Sanskrit loanwords, but most of them may be found in literary texts. Some of the characters are modified for representing sounds occurring in Persian and Arabic loanwords.

The script is usually referred to as बालबोध (balabodh), 'that can be understood by a child'. Each character is called अक्षर (akṣar), and the syllabic series is called वर्णमाला (varṇamālā, 'character-series'). The terms used by Hindi grammarians to refer to the script are similar to those used in Sanskrit, but as the realisation of the characters in Hindi differs somewhat from the Sanskrit system in respect of consonant characters realised with the vowel e these terms are used in this section in the Hindi form, and are transcribed in accordance with the realisation of the characters in Hindi. The following examples illustrate the difference between the terms used in the Sanskrit section and the corresponding terms used in this section:

Sanskrit	अक्षरम् (akṣeram),	Hindi	अक्षर (akṣar)
	विरामः (viramāḥ),		विराम (viram)
	अन्तःस्थ (antahsthā),		अन्तस्थ (antesth)

The table given below in this chapter shows the arrangement of the Hindi syllabary in roman notation. The sounds occurring in Arabic

1. See Sanskrit, Ch.1.

and Persian loanwords, and the intervocalic realisation of the characters realised initially as $qə$ and qhe , are represented in the roman notation as follows:

q , for the voiceless uvular plosive, क़

x , for the voiceless velar fricative, ख़

$ɣ$, for the voiced velar fricative, ग़

z , for the voiced dental fricative, ज़ .

f , for the voiceless labial fricative, फ़

$ɽ$, $ɽh$, for the retroflex flapped consonants ड़ and ढ़

Nasalisation of vowels is shown by the superscript

As the Devanagari system of writing is syllabic, and the characters in the syllabary represent syllables consisting either of a vowel or of a consonant followed by the vowel $ə$, the roman table shows each consonant with this vowel. This vowel, when realised with a consonant character, is usually referred to in English texts as the 'inherent' vowel¹.

The series of vowels includes 'short' i and 'long' ii , 'short' u and 'long' uu . These pairs of vowels occur in Hindi words, some words being always written with the 'short' vowel and others with the 'long' vowel. There are certain pairs of words which are distinguished in meaning by the writing of the 'short' or the 'long' vowel, and other words in which the 'short' or the 'long' vowel is written, but no distinction is made in speech. In transcribing examples, these vowels are written as 'short' or 'long' in accordance with Hindi orthography, and not in relation to 'length' of spoken vowel sounds.

1. See Sanskrit, Ch.1.

Hindi Syllabary in Roman Notation

CONSONANTS with ə			1 Velar	2 Palatal	3 Retro- flex	4 Dental	5 Labial
P l o s i v e s	Voiceless	Unaspirated	kə ¹	cə	ʈə	tə	pə
		Aspirated	khə	chə	ʈhə	thə	phə
	Voiced	Unaspirated	gə	jə	ɖə ²	də	bə
		Aspirated	ghə	jhə	ɖhə ²	dhə	bhə
	Nasal		(ŋə) ³	(ɲə) ³	ɳə ⁴	nə	mə
Semivowels				yə	rə	lə	və ⁵
Fricatives		Voiceless	xə ⁶	ʃə	ʂə ⁴	sə	fə ⁶
		Voiced	ɣə ⁶			zə ⁶	
Aspirate			hə				
VOWELS		ə a	i ii	u uu	e əy̐	o əv̐	r ⁷
MODIFIERS		Nasal - ɳ and ~			Aspirated - h		

Notes on the syllables marked 1 - 7 in the above table:

1. The character representing the syllable kə is modified to represent the uvular plosive, qə.
2. The characters representing these two syllables are modified to represent the medial and final realisation of these characters

as flapped sounds, written as ṛ and ṛh in the transcription.

3. The characters representing ṛe and ṛe are not written as single characters in Hindi, but only in combination with other characters, illustrated below in Chapter 3.
4. The two characters representing ṛe and ṣe occur only in Sanskrit loanwords, and do not occur initially.
5. The character represented by ve is usually realised with labio-dental articulation; or, initially, as a bilabial plosive.
6. These syllables are written by modifying other characters which represent sounds somewhat similar in articulation:
 xē with the character for khe ; fē with the character for phe ;
 yē with the character for gē ; zē with the character for jē
7. This vowel, syllabic r , occurs only in a few Sanskrit loanwords.

C H A P T E R 2

CHARACTERS OF THE SYLLABARY

The characters of the Devanagari Script used in writing Hindi are those given in the Sanskrit section, with the terms which are used by Hindi grammarians in referring to them and to the sounds which they represent. The method of writing the characters is that described in the Introduction, and in the notes on the calligraphy of special characters as they are given in the tables.

The characters, and the realisation of them in reading Hindi, are discussed in this chapter under the same headings as in the Sanskrit section: Consonant Characters, Vowel Characters and Vowel Signs, and Modifiers¹.

1. Consonant Characters.

The consonant characters are arranged in three groups: 'vergiiy' characters, 'entesth' characters, and 'uugm' characters². The consonant characters, as they are given in the syllabary, are realised as syllables consisting of an initial consonant, or semi-vowel, followed by the vowel *ə*. Characters realised in this way are described as **अकार** (akar). The realisation of a consonant character without this vowel, that is, as the consonant element of the syllable only, is indicated in the script by writing a diagonal stroke, known as the

1. See Sanskrit, Ch.1. for the use of this term.

2. See Sanskrit, Ch.2. References are given throughout this chapter to the divisions and sub-divisions with the corresponding numbers in Chapter 2. of the Sanskrit section.

विराम (viram)¹ at the foot of the character thus, क् , k- , त् , t-

The realisation of ekar consonant characters in reading Hindi differs in some respects from the realisation of these characters in Sanskrit. The following notes may be regarded as general guiding principles to which reference may be made later, when the characters are discussed in detail.

- a. A final ekar consonant character is usually realised with zero-vowel, except in a few Sanskrit loanwords.²
- b. A final ekar character formed by combining two or more consonant characters³, or a final ekar consonant character preceded by a character written with the anusvar representing a nasal consonant⁴, is usually realised with an e-glide.
- c. A medial ekar consonant character is realised with zero-vowel, or with an e-glide, in certain contexts, as, for instance, when such a character occurs as the second character of a word of three or more characters and the following character is written with one of the vowel signs⁵. Other contexts are given later, when the characters are discussed in detail.
- d. When an ekar consonant character is the final character of a verbal base, it is usually realised with zero-vowel, or with an e-glide, before the addition of formative particles consisting of a consonant character with a vowel sign.

In the transcription of examples of Hindi words, final ekar consonant characters realised with zero-vowel, or with an e-glide,

1. See Sanskrit, Ch.2,1. 2. ekar consonant characters realised with zero-vowel, as described below in notes a. - d., are, however, not written with the viram, which is used mainly in writing certain Sanskrit loanwords. 3. See below, Ch.3.
 4. See below, 3.1.anusvar. 5. See below, 2.ii.

are transcribed without *e* , and medial *ekar* characters realised in this way are written thus, *k'* , *t'* , *p'* , for guidance in reading. Characters which do not occur in an initial position are indicated by a hyphen prefixed to the syllable in the roman transcription.

1. Characters of the *vergiiy* group.

The first group of consonant characters consists of twentyfive characters realised as syllables with an initial plosive consonant followed by the vowel *e* . These characters are placed in five classes, or *वर्ग* (*verg*), according to the position of articulation of the consonant in the syllable they represent. The characters are given in the Sanskrit section.¹ Of these characters, *क* , *ख* and *ज* , *घ* , do not occur in Hindi words, and occur in Sanskrit loanwords only in combination with other characters.² The character *ण* , *ण* , occurs only in Sanskrit loanwords in literary Hindi. The characters given as 'Bombay' forms are also used in Hindi writing, but less frequently than those given in the tables. Some of the characters are modified to represent certain sounds in Persian and Arabic loanwords and the intervocalic realisation of *ड* and *ढ*

क	ख	ग	ज	झ	ड़	ढ़
qe	xe	ye	ze	fe	-ṛe	-ṛhe

The characters *ड* and *ढ* occur only initially; *ड़* and *ढ़* are never³ initial, but may be medial or final

Reading examples.³

1. One character words, realised as a consonant with the vowel *e*

छ ढ त ठ न

1. See Sanskrit, Ch.2,1.1.

2. See below, Ch.3.

3. For transcription, see page 85.

2. Two character words, the final character realised with zero-vowel.

कब थन भट चढ़ घन ठब छत चख भट घट
फण थन जड़ खम गज़ गम कद डग कफ मठ

3. Three character words

मगन भगड़ फबन खड़क कदम धमक गज़ब पढ़त
भजन चणक पकड़ घटक कथन छमक खतम ज़खम

4. Four character words, second characters realised with zero-vowel or with an e-glide, final characters with zero-vowel.

धमकत बचपन पतभड़ जमघट फटकन भटपट

- ii. Characters of the antesth group.

There are four characters in this group, representing syllables consisting of an initial semi-vowel with the vowel e . The characters are given in the Sanskrit section¹.

When the characters य , ye and व , ve , occur initially, or with one of the vowel signs, they are realised as consonants followed by a vowel. When they occur medially in a position in which they are realised with a following vowel, they are realised as consonants. When they occur medially in positions in which an ekar consonant character is realised with zero-vowel, or finally, they are realised as semi-vowels, forming a diphthong with the vowel of the preceding syllable.

Examples: यमन वक भय लव
yemen vek bhey lev

The character व is often realised initially or medially as •be

1. See Sanskrit, Ch.2,1.ii.

Reading examples.¹

1. One character word.² व

2. Two character words, the final character realised with zero-vowel.

कर जल वर फल लड़ घर वन तर खल छय
धर नव जर छल वय बल लव जय यम भर

3. Three character words, the final character realised with zero-vowel.

बदल चलन गरज चपल वजन कबर लयन वरण
गरज तरफ यमल वचन यवन खबर यमक गजल

4. Four and five character words; second characters in four character words and third character in five character words, realised with zero-vowel or with an e-glide, final characters with zero-vowel.

मतलब लमछड़ चढ़कर करवट दलकन फटफल
चमरख खरवट परजवट पकड़कर मचलपन

iii. Characters of the uṣm group.

This group consists of three characters which are realised as fricative consonants followed by the vowel e , and one which is realised as an aspirate followed by e . These characters are given in the Sanskrit section³. The character ष , ṣe , occurs only in some Sanskrit loanwords used in literary Hindi. It is often realised in ordinary speech as ʃe . The last character in the Hindi syllabary is ह , he .

1. For transcription, see p.85.

2. This is the only entesth character which occurs as a word.

3. See Sanskrit, Ch.2,1.iii.

In words consisting of *ekar* consonant characters only, the realisation of ह, he, varies according to its position in the word.

- a. When ह occurs medially preceded by an *ekar* character, and is followed by another consonant character, it is often realised in combination with the vowel *e* of the preceding character as aspiration accompanying the vowel (*æ*), as in

शहर	पहर	रहन	लहसन
ʃəher(ʃæhr)	pəher(pæhr)	rəhən(ræhn)	ləhəsən(læhsən)

- b. When ह occurs as a final character following an *ekar* consonant character it is generally realised in combination with the vowel of the preceding character as (a). Examples:

तरह	जगह	Exceptions:	यह	वह	सह
terəh(tera)	jəgəh(jəga)		yəh(yeh)	vəh(voh)	səhe

Reading examples.¹

1. None of the *uṣm* characters occurs as a word.
2. Two character words, the final character realised with zero-vowel.

दस	हर	शठ	बस	हल	कश	हम	सब	हठ
हक्र	धस	यश	रस	हड़	षट्	हद	गश	सर
3. Three character words, the final character realised with zero-vowel.

शपथ	समभ	शरण	हसद	सरस	शबर	सफ़र
हज़म	सगढ़	समय	हलफ़	शकल	कलश	तरस
4. Four character words, final characters realised with zero-vowel, second characters with zero-vowel or with an *e*-glide.

मसनद	कसरत	हज़रत	सरकश	ख़सलत
हटकन	हरकत	हलचल	मसरफ़	सरदल

1. For transcription, see p.85.

2. Vowel Characters and Vowel Signs.

i. Vowel Characters.

The vowel characters used in writing Hindi are the same as those given in the Sanskrit section¹, omitting the characters representing syllabic rr and syllabic l and ll . The character कृ occurs in Sanskrit loanwords used in literary Hindi. The vowel characters are usually placed first in the syllabary, and they are referred to as ekar, akar, ikar and so on. The Bombay forms of the characters are sometimes written in Hindi, but the forms given in the table are more usual.

The general rules concerning the realisation of ekar consonant characters should be applied in reading all examples given below, unless special notes are added.

Reading examples.²

1. Words consisting of vowel characters only.

आ आई आओ आप आओ आई आप

2. Words consisting of vowel characters and ekar consonant characters.

अब एक ऊठ और उन इन ओढ़ ऊख आग ईख
ओम् कृष्ण कृष्ण इस ईद पेश ओर गई गप सई
इधर ऊपर ऐज़न औषध अगर ओझर औरत ऐपन

ii. Vowel Signs.

The vowel signs used in writing Hindi, corresponding with the vowel characters and written with the ekar form of the character क, are given in the Sanskrit section.³ Each character represents a

1. See Sanskrit, Ch.2,2.i.
3. See Sanskrit, Ch.2,2.ii.

2. For transcription, see p.85.

syllable consisting of a consonant followed by one of the vowels a to e. The vowel signs are referred to as मात्रा (matra), as in ए की मात्रा (e kii matra , 'the sign of e ').

Reading examples.¹

1. One character words.

भी सौ का दे पै जी ले या जो खा वे
के पी धो जा नौ दो जू है से सो थी

2. Two character words.

दूध भात चीज़ बैठ खुल मौज छेद दृढ़² भील
होय नाव दिन गाय भूट उषा ऋतु हुई धोष
लिप शुरू पैसा धोबी खाना भीति कृपा बड़ी जाप

3. Three character words.

मैदान हुज़ूर किताब कारण फ़क्रीर तैयार दीजिए
पृथिवी रुपैये केऊर सुन्नर देखाओ सुनाई बहुधा

4. Words of four or more characters. Numbers in brackets indicate the realisation of ekar consonant characters with zero-vowel, or with an e-glide, if the words are not to be read according to the rules given above. Most words of more than four characters are compounds in which the final character of the first part, if ekar, is realised with zero-vowel.

मज़दूर कमज़ोर अफ़सोस नज़दिक दरवाज़ा घड़ियाल
बेइनामी इसीलिए चतुराई बैलगाड़ी सौदागर रोज़गारी
बनावटी [3] मुसलमान [3] ख़बरदार [3] खिदमतगार [2,4]

1. For transcription of examples, see p.85.

2. A Sanskrit loanword, with final qhe .

The following rules concerning the realisation of *ekar* consonant characters in words which have vowel characters and signs provide some guidance for reading from the script, though the only reliable guide is a knowledge of the spoken language.

- a. When a medial *ekar* consonant character, in a three character word, is followed by a final character with a vowel sign, it is usually realised with zero-vowel, or with an *ə*-glide, e.g.

रेशमी	अपना	लड़का	लकड़ा	परदा	सदरी
reʃ'mii	əp'na	ləɽ'ka	lək'ɽa	pəɽ'da	səd'rii

- b. i. When a verbal base ends in an *ekar* consonant character, this character is realised with zero-vowel, or with an *ə*-glide, before formative particles which consist of a consonant character with a vowel sign e.g.

सक	सकना	सकती	बोल	बोलता	बोलते
sək-	sək-na	sək-tii	bol	bol-ta	bol-te

- ii. When a verbal base consists of three or more characters, the final and pre-final characters being *ekar* consonant characters, the realisation of these characters varies according to the form of the formative particles which are added. This variation is illustrated in the following examples:

समझ	समझा	समझता	समझकर	समझाना
səməjh	səm'jha	səməjh-ta	səməjh-kər	səm'jhana

- c. • Medial ह , hə , हि , hi and हु , hu are realised as follows:

- i. Medial ह , preceded by a consonant character with a vowel sign is realised as aspiration of the vowel of the preceding syllable.

e.g. ,	चाहना	मिहनत	तुहमत	बेहतर	सोहबत
	cahna	mihnət	tuhmet	behter	sohbet

ii. Medial हि , preceded by an əkar character, may be realised in coalescence with the vowel of a preceding əkar character as eṃh.

e.g. पहिला बहिरा बहिन
pəhila or peṃhla bəhira or beṃhra bəhin or beṃhn

iii. Medial हु , preceded by an əkar character, may be realised in coalescence with the vowel of a preceding əkar character as eṃh.

e.g. बहुत पहुड़ना
bəhut or beṃht pəhuṛ-na or peṃhṛ-na

Reading examples, illustrating the above notes, and notes a. and b. under 1.iii (uuṣm characters).¹

- a. खिड़की दूसरा इतना आदमी कपड़ा लोमड़ी बावली फायदा
b. देखना बैठती लिखता पकड़ाना खराती पकड़ना ठलकना
c. तेरह चौदह सुबह बगैरह गहिरा पहचान ठहरना कचहरी

3. Modifiers.

The modifiers, अनुस्वार (ənusvar) and विसर्ग (visərg) are both used in writing Hindi. These are given in the Sanskrit section.²

i. ənusvar.

Both forms of this modifier are used in Hindi, the first form, as in अं , being called the ənusvar, and the second form, as in अँ , the cendrebindu³. The ənusvar is usually written, in preference to the cendrebindu, with characters that have any superscribed stroke.

अं अँ ई ईँ उँ औँ ऐँ ऐँँ ओँ ओँँ
əṃ aṃ iṃ iṃṃ uṃ uṃṃ eṃ eṃṃ oṃ oṃṃ

1. For transcription of examples, see p.86.

2. See Sanskrit, Ch.2,3.i. and ii.

3. 'moon and dot'.

The anusvar and candrabindu are realised in Hindi as follows:

- a. As the nasalisation of the vowel of the character with which it is written. The candrabindu is preferred for representing a nasalised vowel, except when the character has a superscribed stroke; e.g.

हां or हाँ	मुंह or मुँह	थीं	में	हैं
hā	mūh	thīi	mē	hēy

Reading examples.¹

मैं जो हूँ मेह नहीं गएँ ऊँट पाँच गाँव गई
 आँस ईट जाऊँ कुएं दोनों वहां आँखें घूस भैंस
 अँध भोंक भोंकना देशों दौरी पोंछना भाईओं पँहुआ
 आऊँगा जाँएगे सोंह लहंगा मंहगा हँसना पहुँचना

- b. As the nasal consonant of one of the verg. The anusvar written on a character preceding a vergiyy character is realised as the nasal consonant of the same class as the following character, or as n when the following character is of the ce-verg. The candrabindu is not usually written to represent a nasal consonant. When the anusvar is realised as a nasal consonant before a final ekar character, the final character is realised with an e-glide².

पंख	कंठ	परंतु	हिंदी	संबंध	कंजूस
penkh	kenṭh	perentu	hindii	sambendh	kenjuus

In writing Sanskrit loanwords, there is an alternative and more frequently used method of representing nasal consonants in this context, by combining characters². When the anusvar is realised as a nasal consonant before a final ekar character, the final character is realised with an e-glide³.

1. For transcription, see p.86.

2. See Sanskrit, Ch.3,3.Class 2.ii.

3. See above, 1. note b.

HINDI SECTION

In some words, this modifier may be realised as in a. or as in b.
The realisation as in b. is more usual when the character with the
anusvar is *ekar*. e.g. **अँक** **रँग**

əṅk or *əṅk* *rəṅg* or *rəṅg*

Reading Examples.¹

पंडित आरंभ संगत ठंड अंजीर पसंद बंधन संघट
कंपना पंजाब जंगल बंडी सिंग डिंब अंदर अंगुल
शंख संघ पंचमी खंभा अंत कुटुंब मनोरंजक

When the anusvar is written on a character preceding one of the
antasth or uṣm characters, as in Sanskrit loanwords and learn-
ed words used in the literary language, it is realised in various
ways. Among the several ways of realising the anusvar in this con-
text used by speakers in different parts of India², the usual
Hindi practice is illustrated by the following examples:

anusvar before य , र , ल , श , स and ह , realised as n , or
as the nasalisation of the vowel of the syllable, e.g.

संयोग	संशग	संलग्न ³	संशय	अहिंसा	सिंह
sənyog	sənrag	sənləgn	səɳjəy	əhinsa	sinhe
or sɔ̃yog	sɔ̃rag	sɔ̃ləgn	sɔ̃jəy	əɦisa	siɦe

anusvar before व , realised as m , the character व being,
usually realised as b in this context, e.g.

संवाद	वारंवार	कुंवारी
səmvad (səmbad)	vareṃvar (bareṃbar)	but kūvarii

¹ For transcription, see p.86.

² See Sanskrit, Ch.2,3.1.note c.

³ The last character in this word represents ग् combined with न.

ii. viserg.

This modifier is rarely used in writing Hindi. It occurs in some Sanskrit loanwords used mainly in the literary language, and in a few Hindi words. When written with a medial character, it is usually realised either as strong aspiration after the syllable represented by the character with which it is written, as in reading learned words from a literary text; or, in less formal reading, as the doubling of the consonant of the following character; for example:

दुःख, duhkhe or dukkh अंतःकरण, antəhkerəṇ or antekkerəṇ
When the viserg is written with a final character, it is realised as strong aspiration following the final syllable, for instance, in learned words such as पुनः, punəḥ, विशेषतः, vifeṣ'təḥ; or it may be disregarded, as in छः, che .

4. The Complete Syllabary.

The arrangement of the characters of the Hindi syllabary in the traditional order is similar to that given in the Sanskrit section, omitting the vowel characters ऋ, ॠ and ॡ.¹ The table in which all the vowel characters, except ऋ, and the modifiers added to the character अ are placed at the head of a series of columns consisting of every consonant in the ekar form, with each of the vowel signs and each of the modifiers, is called in Hindi the बारहखड़ी, bareh-kheṛī, the 'twelve characters'. This table is often recited in schools by children learning to read.

1. See Sanskrit, Ch.2,4.

These two tables show the order in which the characters are placed as the initial characters of words in dictionaries, which is the same as the order in Sanskrit. Words beginning with the modified characters are placed in the series of words beginning with the corresponding unmodified characters.

5. Numerals.

The numerals used in Hindi are given in the Sanskrit section.¹ Both the 'Hindi' forms and the 'Bombay' forms are used in modern Hindi printing.

6. Punctuation.

In prose writing, the end of a sentence is marked with an upright stroke of the same height as the upright stroke of a character. Other punctuation marks are used as in English. This system is illustrated in the Hindi prose passage at the end of this section². The system of punctuation used in verse is the same as that used in Sanskrit³.

1. See Sanskrit, Ch.2,5. 2. See end of Ch.3.
3. See Sanskrit, Ch.2,3.ii. Reading examples.

C H A P T E R 3

CONJUNCT CHARACTERS

Two or more consonant characters may be combined in writing Hindi to represent consonants which are realised without an intervening vowel. Characters formed by combining other characters are called संयुक्ताक्षर (senyuktakṣer¹) by Hindi grammarians. The construction and calligraphy of conjunct characters are described in the Sanskrit section². The conjunct characters used in writing Hindi are classified in this chapter in the same way as the Sanskrit conjunct characters³.

1. Contexts of Conjunct Characters in Hindi.

Conjunct characters occur in Hindi in these contexts:

- i. In Hindi words, that is, words not borrowed from Sanskrit or from other languages; e.g.

बच्चा
becca

क्योंकि
kyōki

मक्खी
mekkhii

- ii. In Sanskrit loanwords, either words commonly used in Hindi, or learned loanwords used in the literary language; e.g.

पुस्तक
pustek

स्त्री
strii

शब्द
ṣabd

- iii. In loanwords from other languages; e.g.

दरख़त
derext

हफ़ता
hefta

स्टेशन
stēṣen

1. 'joined character'. 2. See Sanskrit, Ch.3,1. 3. ibid. Ch.3,3.

2. Realisation of conjunct characters in Hindi.

Conjunct characters are realised in reading as syllables consisting of two or more consonants followed by a vowel. When an ekar conjunct character occurs as the final character of a word, it is usually realised with an ə-glide, as in गुप्त , gupt', शास्त्र , jastr'.¹

The realisation in modern Hindi of ekar characters with zero-vowel in certain positions in words² gives rise to a problem of spelling. For instance, when a formative particle beginning with a consonant character is added to a verbal base ending in a final ekar consonant character, the final character of the base is usually realised with zero-vowel. This realisation of the consecutive characters is similar to the realisation of a conjunct character. Similar problems arise in other instances, where an ekar consonant character is realised with zero-vowel before a following consonant character, and in compound words in which the first part ends in an ekar consonant character, and the second part begins with a consonant character.³

3. Classes of Conjunct Characters in Hindi.⁴

All the classes of conjunct characters given in the Sanskrit section occur in Hindi, but in some of the classes only a few of the characters are used. Those used in writing Hindi are illustrated by the examples given in each class, which include some Sanskrit loanwords which are commonly used in Hindi. More rarely used loanwords, some of which may occur in literary Hindi, are included among the examples given with each class in the Sanskrit section.

-
1. In the transcription of examples, this glide is not indicated in words to which this rule applies. 2. See above, Ch.2,1. notes a. to d. 3. Examples of such words are given below, with each class of conjunct characters. 4. See Sanskrit, Ch.3,3.

Class 1. Two similar characters joined.

The series of characters in this class occurring in Sanskrit is given in that section¹. Most of the consonant characters of the Hindi syllabary occur in this class, but some occur only in Sanskrit loan-words used in the literary language. The character representing -rrə is written as र्र , the superscribed stroke representing र् when preceding another consonant². The modified characters ड़ and ढ़ do not occur in this class, but क़क़, qqə , फ़फ़ , ffe , and ज़ज़ , zze are written in Persian and Arabic loanwords.

A character representing an aspirated consonant is not written in Sanskrit as the first part of a conjunct character in this class, but in writing Hindi the characters ख़ख़ , khkhe and ठ़ठ़ , ththe are sometimes used. The combination -mmə may be alternatively represented by writing an anusvar with the character preceding म , as in उम्मीद or उंमीद , ummid .

The following examples illustrate Hindi words in which two consecutive consonant characters, the first being əkar, are realised in ordinary speech in the same way as conjunct characters:

सन्न	बनना	गुस्से	उससे
sənn	bən-na ³	yusse	us-se ⁴

Reading examples⁵.

पक्का	हुक्का	मक्खन	लगी	घुग्घू	बच्ची	हच्छा
लज्जा	इज्जत	भउभर	पट्टा	चिट्ठी	अड्डा	बुड्डा
पत्थर	बदल	शुद्ध	अन्न	छप्पर	फुफ्फूस	डिब्बी
भडभड़	किम्मत	रय्यत	हरा	किल्ली	नव्वे	हिस्सा

1. See Sanskrit, Ch.3, Class.1.

3. Verbal form.

5. For transcription, see p.86.

2. See below, Class 3.iii.a.

4. Pronoun with suffix.

Class 2. Two vergiyy characters joined.

The conjunct characters in this class which occur in Sanskrit are given in the Sanskrit section¹. Some of the more common conjunct characters of this class occurring in Hindi, mostly in Sanskrit loanwords, are given below, with the addition of some conjunct characters occurring in Persian and Arabic loanwords. Some of the examples given in the Sanskrit section may be found in Hindi texts, in learned loanwords in the literary language.

i.²

क्त	त्क	ग्द	क्क	प्स	त्प	ब्द	दु
-kte	-tke	-gde	-dge	-pte	-tpe	-bde	-dbe
ख्त	ब्ज	ब्ज	क्त	क्ब	क्फ	फ्त	ब्त
-xte	-bje	-bze	-qte	-qbe	-qfe	-fte	-bte

ii. Most of the characters given under ii.a. in the Sanskrit section are written in literary Hindi, this method of representing a homorganic nasal consonant preceding one of the vergiyy characters being generally preferred to the use of the anusvar, in writing Sanskrit loanwords³. Among the characters given in the Sanskrit section under ii.b., only झ , jne and ळ , -tne occur in Hindi. The character झ is not calligraphically a conjunct character, and it is often included in the syllabic series. It is usually realised as gye , with nasalisation of the following vowel⁴. In Hindi dictionaries, words beginning with this character are placed after words beginning with जौ

iii. These characters occur in Sanskrit loanwords:

क्म	ग्न	घ्न	त्म	द्म	प्न
-kme	-gne	-ghne	-tme	-dme	-pne

1. See Sanskrit, Ch.3, Class 2. 2. The numbers i. - iv. correspond to the arrangement of these characters in the Sanskrit section.
3. See above, Ch.2, i.b. 4. Cf. gye , in Class 3.1. below.

iv. Of the characters in this group, only ड् , -ṛṇe and न्म् , -ṇme occur in Hindi, in Sanskrit loanwords.

The following examples illustrate Hindi words in which consecutive consonant characters, the first being ekar, are realised in ordinary speech in the same way as conjunct characters:

शक्ति	सकती	रब्त	दबता	पद्मा	आदमी
ʃəkti	sək-tii ¹	rəbt	dəb-ta ¹	pədma	ad'mii ¹

Reading examples.²

भक्ति वक्त सत्कार दरख्त सद्गुण वक्त्रफ़ एकबीस
कुब्ज सब्ज गुप्त उत्पन्न हफ़्ता शब्द लफ़्ज़ लफ़
लिङ्ग सङ्घ पञ्चमी मञ्चा घण्टा ठण्ड शान्ति लम्पट
आरम्भ परन्तु उपरान्त ज्ञान जिज्ञासु रत्न सम्बन्ध
रुक्मिणी हुक्म आत्मा ख़त्म लग्न उम्दा
जन्म वाङ्मय

Class 3. Characters joined with antəsth characters.

1. Characters joined with following य

The series of characters in this class occurring in Sanskrit is given in that section.³ Most of the consonant characters of the Hindi syllabary can be combined with following य , though some of these conjunct characters occur only in Sanskrit loanwords in the literary language. Some of the examples given in the Sanskrit section may occur in a Hindi literary text. Of the modified characters, ख़ and ज़ occur combined with following य in Persian and Arabic loanwords.

1. Verbal form. 2. For transcription, see p.86.
3. See Sanskrit, Ch.3,3.Class 3.iii.b.

Reading Examples.¹

क्यों मुख्य ख्याल ग्यारह ज्यों ज्यादा ड्यौड़ी पुण्य
 त्यों पथ्य उद्योग मध्य न्याय प्यारी व्यथा सभ्य
 कार्य्य अमूल्य व्याख्यान अवश्य मनुष्य स्याल व्यथा

ii. Characters joined with following व

The series of characters in this class occurring in Sanskrit is given in that section.² Only a few of the characters of the Hindi syllabary occur combined with following व , and those that occur are mainly in Sanskrit loanwords. Of the modified characters, only ख is combined with व

Reading examples.³

पक्वान्न खवाब ग्वार ज्वार तत्त्व द्वारा ध्वनि विश्व
 स्वामी सर्व सर्व ईश्वर कारा क्वचित् श्वास स्वप्न

iii. Characters joined with preceding र् or with following र

a. र् preceding.

Characters realised with preceding r , represented by the stroke called रेफ़ (ref), are illustrated, with notes on calligraphy, in the Sanskrit section.⁴ These characters occur in Hindi words, in Sanskrit loanwords, and in loanwords from other languages. The examples given below illustrate the characters of this class which occur in Hindi. The characters ग , ज , त , ब , म , य and व are often doubled when written with ref

1. For transcription, see p.86. 2. See Sanskrit, Ch.3, Class 3.ii.

3. For transcription, see p.86. 4. See Sanskrit, Ch.3, Class 3,iii.a.

The following examples illustrate Hindi words in which consecutive consonant characters, the first being *ekar*, are realised in ordinary speech in the same way as conjunct characters:

कर्ता	करता	सर्व	दरवाज़ा	धर्म	दरमाहा
kerta	ker-ta ¹	sərv	dər'vaza	dherm	dər'maha

A few words may be written either with र followed by a consonant character or with a character with superscribed ref ; e.g.

दरबार	दरबार	परदा	पर्दा	दरजी	दर्जी
dər'bar	dərbar	per'da	perda	dər'jii	derjii

b. र following.

Characters realised with r following, represented by a short stroke placed either against the upright stroke of the character or beneath the character, are given in the Sanskrit section.² The examples given below illustrate the characters of this class which occur in Hindi. The majority of such words are loanwords from Sanskrit and English.

Reading examples.³

तर्क	फ़र्क	मूर्ख	सुख	वर्ग	दीर्घ	मुर्गी	खर्च	मूर्छित
अर्ज	अर्ज	कोर्ट	गार्ड	वर्णमाला	कीर्ति	अर्थ	उर्दू	अर्द्ध ऊर्फ़
अर्पण	अर्ब	गर्भ	धर्म	आर्य	सर्व	दर्शन	वर्ष	कुर्सी अर्हित
क्रम	क्रम	ग्राम	अग्नेज़	द्राम	रात्री	पत्र	छिद्र	समुद्र
प्रिय	फ़्राक	नम्र	अब्रु	श्रम	तीव्र	मन्त्र		

iv. Characters joined with preceding ल् or with following ल

a. ल् preceding.

The characters of this class which occur in Sanskrit are given in that section.⁴ The characters occurring in Hindi are illustrated by

1. Verbal form. 2. See Sanskrit, Ch.3,3.Cl.3.iii.b.
3. For transcription, see p.86. 4. See Sanskrit, Ch.3,3.Cl.3.iv.a.

the examples given below. Some words may be written either with ल followed by a consonant character, or with a conjunct character of this class; e.g. बिलकुल or बिल्कुल , bilkul.

b. ल following.

The characters of this class which occur in Sanskrit are given in that section.¹ The examples given below illustrate the characters which occur in Hindi, in Sanskrit and English loanwords.

Reading examples.²

बल्कि मुल्क फाल्गुण इल्तिजा इल्मी कुल्हाड़ा इल्जाम उल्था
अक्कु (अकल) फस्ल (फसल) इस्लास वस्ल शुक्क क्लास उल्मुख

Class 4. vergiily characters joined with preceding or following uṣm characters.

1. श , ष or स preceding or following vergiily characters.
- a. श् , ष् or स् preceding.

The conjunct characters in this class which occur in Sanskrit are given in the Sanskrit section.³ Those which are written in Hindi, including those occurring in Sanskrit and other loanwords, are indicated by the examples given below. The following conjunct characters which are not included in the Sanskrit section occur in Hindi, in loanwords from other languages:

श्क	श्त	स्त	स्ब
-ṣkə	-ṣtə	-stə	-sbə

Hindi words in which consecutive consonant characters, the first character being ekar, are realised in ordinary speech in the same way

1. See Sanskrit, Ch.4.3, Cl.3.iv.b. 2. For transcription, see p.87.
2. See Sanskrit, Ch.4.3, Cl.4.i.a.

as conjunct characters are illustrated by these examples:

रस्ता	बस्ता	किस्मत	उसमें
reṣṭa	bəṣ-ta ¹	qismət	us-mē ²

b. श , ष or स following.

The conjunct characters of this class which occur in Sanskrit are given in the Sanskrit section³. Only a few of these characters occur in Hindi. The characters which occur are illustrated by the reading examples given below. Some additional characters of this class, not included in the Sanskrit series, occur in loanwords from other languages: रक्स , xse , रश , xʃe , फ़स , fse .

Reading examples.⁴

a. मुश्किल प्रश्न पश्चात् आश्चर्य चश्मा पुष्कल कृष्ण
राष्ट्र पुस्तक वास्ते वस्त्र स्त्री रास्ता हिन्दुस्थान स्नान
स्पष्ट स्फूर्ति स्वस्ति स्वस्थ उस्ताद शास्त्र पश्चिम
किश्ती इश्तिहा निस्बत इश्क स्कूल स्टेशन पोस्ट

b. अक्षर अक्षर परीक्षा क्षमा लक्ष्मी वत्स प्रत्यक्ष
बरश शरस अफ़सोस

ii. ह preceding or following an anunasik character⁵.

Only three characters of this class occur in Hindi, illustrated by these examples:-

a. ह् preceding म , as in ब्राह्मण , brahmaṇ .

b. 'ह following न् , or म् , as in न्हान , nhan , उन्हें , unḥē ,
उन्हारी unharii ; म्हारी , mharii , कुम्हड़ा , kumḥeṛa , तुम्हें , tumḥē .

1. Verbal form.

2. Pronoun with suffix.

3. See Sanskrit, Ch.3.3.Cl.4.i.b. 4. For transcription, see p.87.

5. See Sanskrit, Ch.3.3.Cl.4.ii.a. and b.

Hindi prose passage¹

किसी जाति के जीवन में उसके द्वारा प्रयुक्त शब्दों का अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान है। आवश्यकता तथा स्थिति के अनुसार इन प्रयुक्त शब्दों का आगम अथवा लोप तथा वाच्य, लक्ष्य एवं द्योत्य भावों में परिवर्तन होता रहता है। अतएव और सामग्री के अभाव में इन शब्दों के द्वारा किसी जाति के जीवन की भिन्न भिन्न स्थितियों का इतिहास उपस्थित किया जा सकता है। इसी आधार पर आर्य जाति का प्राचीनतम इतिहास प्रस्तुत किया गया है और ज्यों ज्यों सामग्री उपलब्ध होती जा रही है, त्यों त्यों यह इतिहास ठीक किया जा रहा है। इस अवस्था में यह बात स्पष्ट समझ में आ सकती है कि जातीय जीवन में शब्दों का स्थान कितने महत्त्व का है। जातीय साहित्य को रक्षित करने तथा उसके भविष्य को सुचारु और समुज्ज्वल बनाने के अतिरिक्त वह किसी भाषा की सम्पन्नता या शब्द-बहुलता का सूचक और उस भाषा के साहित्य का अध्ययन करनेवालों का सब से बड़ा सहायक भी होता है। विशेषतः अन्य भाषा-भाषियों और विदेशियों के लिये तो उसका और भी अधिक उपयोग होता है। इन सब दृष्टियों से शब्द-कोश किसी भाषा के साहित्य की मूल्यवान् संपत्ति और उस भाषा के भंडार का सब से बड़ा नि-दर्शक होता है।

1. Hindi Shabdasaṅgar, p.1, ed. Shāmsundardās, pub. 1916, by Kāshi-Nāgarī-Sabha.

Transcription of Reading ExamplesChapter 2.

1.i. che dhe te the ne

ke dhen bhet cerh ghen qhab chet cakh jhet ghet
phen then jer xem gez yem qed qeg kef meth

megen jheger pheben khepek qedem dhemek yezeb perhet
bhejen cernek peker ghefek kethen chemek xetem zexem

dhem'ket bec'pen pet'jher jem'ghet phet'ken jhet'pet

1.ii. ve

ker jel ver phel ler gher ven ter khel chey
dher nev jer chel vey bel lev jey yem bher

bedel celen gerej cepel vazen qeber layen verer
yerez teref yemel vecen yeven xeber yemek yezel

met'leb lem'cher cerh'ker ker'vet del'kan ket'phel
cem'rex kher'vet perej'vet peker'ker mcel'pen

1.iii. des her feth bes hal kef hem seb heth
heq dhe yef res her set hed yef ser

jepeth semejh feren hesed seres feber sefer
hezem segeth semey helof fekel kelef teres

mes'nad kes'rat haz'rat ser'kef xes'let
het'ken her'ket hel'cel mes'ref ser'del

2.i. a ai ao ae ao ai ae

eb ek uuþ evr un in oph uukh ag iikh
ojh rn rn is iid eýf or geii gee seii
idher uuper eyzen evsedh eger ojher evret eyþen

2.ii. bhii sev ka de peý jii le ya jo kha ve
ke pii dho ja nev do juu heý se so thii

duudh bhat ciiz beýþ khul meýj ched drqh jhiil
hoy nav din gay jhuuþ usa rtu huii dhoe
lie furuu peýsa dhobii xana bhiiti krpa berjii jae

meýdan huzuur qitab karen feqiir teýyar diijie
prthvii rupeýye keuur suer dekhao sunaii behudha

æz'duur kəm'zor æf'sos mæz'dik dər'vaza ghə'riyal
 einamii isiiliye cəturaii bæyl'gađii səvdiager roz'garii
 ənəv'tii musel'man xəber'dar xid'met'gar

3.13. khiɽ'kii duus'ra it'na ad'mii kəp'ɽa lom'ɽii bav'lii phay'da
 lekḥ-na bæɽth-tii likḥ-ta pək'ɽana ghəb'ratii pəkəɽ-na qḥələk-na
 ɽərəḥ cəvdeḥ subəḥ bəyərəḥ gehira pəḥecan tḥəḥər-na kəcəḥerii

3.1. a. mǽɽ jō hū mēḥ nəḥii gēḥ ūuɽ pāc gāv gēi
 ɽs iɽɽ jaūu kuḥ donō vəḥā ākhē ghūus bhāys
 idḥ bhōk bhāḥk-na deɽō dāvr̥ii pōch-na bhaiiō ēḍua
 ūuḡā jaḡge sōḥ ləḥāga mēḥga hās-na pəḥūc-na

b. pərɽit arəmbḥ sənget tḥəɽɽ ənjiir pəsənd bəndḥən sənḡḡet
 ɽəmp-na pənɽab jəḡḡəl bərɽii siḡ qimb ənder əḡḡul
 'ənḡḡḥ sənḡḥ pənɽ'mii khəmbḥa ət kuɽumb mənərənɽək

Chapter 3.

Class 1.

əkka huḡḡa məkkḥən ləḡḡii ghugghuu beccii iccha
 əjja izzet jḥəjjḥər pəɽṭa ciɽṭṭii əḡḡa buḡḡḥa pəɽṭa
 ətṭḥər bəddəl juddḥ ənn chepper phupphuus qibbi
 ḥəbbḥəɽ kimmet rəyyet ḥərra killii nəvve hissa

Class 2.

.. bhəkti vəɽt setkar dərəxt sədḡuɽ vəɽf ekbiis
 kubj səbz gupt utpənn ḥəfta səbd ləɽz ləɽf
 i. liḡ sənḡḥ pəncemii mənɽḥa ghənta tḥəɽɽ fənti ləmpəɽ
 arəmbḥ pərəntu uperant jnan (gyan) jiiɽnasu rətn səmbəndḥ
 ii. rukmiṇii huḡm atma xətm ləḡn umda
 iv. jənm vāḡməy

Class 3.1.

ɽyō mukhy xyal gyərəḥ jyō zyada dyəvḡḡii pury
 ɽyō pəthy udyog mēḡhy nyay pyarii byəṭṭa səbhy
 ɽaryy əmuuly vyakhyan əvəɽy mənūɽy syal vyəṭṭa

Class 3.ii.

əkṽann xṽab ḡvar jvar tətṭv dvara dhveni viɽv.
 əṽamii sərv sərvv iɽɽvər kvara kvəcit ɽṽas svəpn

Class 3.iii.

a. terk fəɽq muurkh surx vəɽḡ diirḡḥ muryii xəɽ muurɽhit
 ərɽ ərj kəɽɽ ḡarḡ vərṇəmala kiirti ərṭḥ urduu ərddḥ uurf.
 ərṇəɽ ərḥ ḡərbḥ dhəmm ərɽy sərvv dərɽən vəɽɽ kursii ərhit

b. kṛəm kṛəm ḡram əḡḡrəz tṛam ratrii petr chidr səmudr
 priy frak nəmr əbru ɽṛəm tiivr mēntṛ

Class 3.iv.

belki mulk phalgun iltiza ilmi kulhara ilzam ultha
 eql (eql) fesi (fesi) ixlas vesl fukl klas ulmukh

Class 4.

i.a. mufkil prafn pefcat afcary cefma puskel krşn
 raştr pustek vaste vestr strii rasta hindusthan snan
 speş sphuurti svesti svesth ustađ fastr pefcim
 kişti iştia nisbet işq skuul ştefen post
 b. ekşer ekşer periikşa kşema lekşmii vets pretyekş
 bexf şexs efsos

Hindi prose passage

kisii jati ke jiven mẽ us'ke dvara prayukt jebdõ ka etyent mehettvepuurn sthan heý. aveşyek'ta tetha sthiti ke enusar in prayukt jebdõ ka agem eth'va lop tetha vacy, lekşy evem dyoty bhavõ mẽ periverten hota reh-ta heý. et'eve evr samegrii ke ebhav mã in jebdõ ke dvara kisii jati ke jiiven kii bhinn bhinn sthitiyõ ka itihās upesthit kiya ja sek-ta heý. isii adhar per ary jati ka praciin'tem itihās prestut kiya गया heý evr jyõ jyõ samegrii upelebdh hotii ja rehii heý, tyõ tyõ yeh itihās thiik kiya ja reha heý. is evestha mẽ yeh bat speş semejh mẽ a sek-tii heý ki jatiy jiiven mẽ jebdõ ka sthan kit'ne mehettv ka heý. jatiy sahity ko rekşit ker-ne tetha us-ke bhevişy ko sucaru evr samujvel benane ke etirikt veh kisii bhaşa kii sempen'ta ya jebd'behul'ta ka suucek evr us bhaşa ke sahity ka adhyeyen ker-ne-valõ ka seb se bera sehayek bhii hota heý. vifeş'teh any bhaşa-bhaşiyõ evr videşiyõ ke liye to us-ka evr bhii edhik upeyog hota heý. in seb drştiyõ se jebd-kof kisii bhaşa ke sahity kii muulyevan sempatti evr us bhaşa ke bhanđar ka seb se bera niderfek hota heý.

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